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March 1983

Fruit

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OUTLOOK & SITUATION

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Summary

Larger Fruit Supplies, Lower Prices Expected

Supplies of most fresh fruit this spring are expected to be larger than a year ago. The volume of oranges and lemons still to be harvested is substantially bigger, while cold storage holdings of fresh apples and grapes are also larger. However, early season supplies of California strawberries will be light because of recent rain storms. Nevertheless, prices for most fruit are likely to remain below a year earlier.

Marking the fifth consecutive monthly decline, the February index of prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit, at 131 (1977=100), dropped 3 percent from January. The index is now 12 percent below a year ago. With increasing shipments of oranges and larger stocks of apples, the index is expected to remain lower throughout this spring.

Retail prices for fresh fruit have also declined for the fifth consecutive month. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) January consumer price index of fresh fruit, at 268.3, declined 2 percent from December and now is 3 percent below a year earlier, due mainly to a 7-percent decrease in orange prices. Because orange shipments will continue to increase, retail prices will remain weak. Thus, with larger stocks of apples and ample supplies of bananas, retail prices of fresh fruit this spring may remain slightly to moderately lower than last year if marketing costs increase only moderately.

As of February 1, prospects pointed to a citrus crop of 13.9 million tons, (including, for California grapefruit, only desert valley fruit) 16 percent above last year's freeze-damaged crop. Larger crops are estimated for oranges, lemons, limes, and Temples, but smaller crops are likely for grapefruit, tangelos, and tangerines. The orange crop is forecast at 224 million boxes, up 26 percent from 1981/82, with all producing areas expecting larger crops. The increases range from 3 percent for Texas to 58 percent for California. Early season f.o.b. prices for fresh oranges were well above a year earlier, but recently have declined from year-ago figures with increasing shipments. Current prices are significantly lower than a year earlier in all producing areas and prices are expected to remain lower this spring.

Despite higher juice yield, Florida packers have processed slightly less frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) so far this season than a year ago. The 1982/83 Florida frozen concentrated juice yield for all oranges is projected at 1.43 gallons per box at 42.0 degree brix equivalent, compared with 1.28 gallons for 1981/82. However, the pack will be accelerated when the sharply larger Valencia crop becomes increasingly available. The total pack of FCOJ this season will exceed 1981/82. So, if imports remain relatively large, the total supply of FCOJ this season could exceed 1981/82, despite significantly smaller beginning stocks. Movement so far has been running considerably behind last season's pace. Canner list prices of FCOJ have been steady at $3.95 per dozen 6-ounce cans, compared with $4.45 a year ago. If movement does not improve significantly, the relatively large supply may weaken prices.

Reflecting smaller utilized production from Florida and Texas, February 1 prospects for 1982/83 grapefruit production (including, for California only, desert valley fruit) point to a crop of 63 million boxes, 8 percent fewer than last season. Even with a smaller crop, f.o.b. prices for grapefruit have been below last year's levels, primarily because of slack processing demand. Prices are likely to average lower this season than last.

The Arizona-California lemon crop is forecast at 30 million boxes, 21 percent more than last season. F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have declined with increasing shipments, but remain above year-earlier levels. Prices are expected to fall further and will probably average lower than last season.

Stocks of fresh apples in cold storage at the beginning of February totaled 2.44 billion pounds, 14 percent above a year ago. Reflecting the larger crop and ample supplies of citrus, f.o.b. prices for fresh apples have been well below last year's high. Even with seasonally reduced supplies, prices are not expected to advance significantly this spring.

The reduced 1982 crop of most summer noncitrus fruit has resulted in a smaller pack of most processed fruit. With larger beginning stocks, supplies of some canned fruit are likely to be adequate, but others are somewhat tight. Movement has shown some improvement. Wholesale prices for some canned fruits recently have strengthened. Stocks of most frozen fruit and berries are ample and prices are expected to be steady. Supplies of dried fruit during the 1982/83 season are adequate for market demand. Raisin prices are likely to remain below year-earlier levels.

Production of the six major domestic tree nuts in 1982 was down 13 percent from a year earlier. With larger beginning stocks for most tree nuts, supplies will probably be adequate for market demand. Nevertheless, average prices received by growers are generally estimated to be higher than last season.

Fruit Situation

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Marking the fifth consecutive monthly decline, the February index of prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit, at 131, dropped 3 percent from January. Lower prices for oranges, grapefruit, and lemons caused the decrease. The index is now 12 percent below a year ago. Prices for apples, grapefruit, oranges and lemons were below a year ago, while pear and strawberry prices were higher. With increasing shipments of oranges, prices are expected to continue to fall in the months ahead. Substantially larger stocks and slack demand for apples will also keep prices weak. Consequently, the index is expected to remain lower throughout this spring.

Table 1—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit

Year	1977=100				
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1980	124	125	131	117	122
1981	131	119	123	135	145
1982	177	145	158	229	175
1983		[1]133			

[1] Two-month average (Jan.-Feb.).

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Retail prices for fresh fruit also declined for the fifth consecutive month. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) January consumer price index (CPI-U) of fresh fruit, at 268.3, declined 2 percent from December, and now is 3 percent below a year ago, due mainly to a 7-percent decrease in orange prices. Nevertheless, retail prices of oranges were still slightly higher than a year ago, but apple and banana prices were moderately lower. The continued increase in orange shipments will likely dampen retail fruit prices. Thus, with larger stocks of fresh apples and ample supplies of bananas, retail prices of fresh fruit this spring may remain slightly to moderately lower than last year if marketing costs increase only moderately.

Reflecting sluggish economic conditions, wholesale prices for most processed noncitrus items have been weak. The BLS January producer price index for canned

Table 2—Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit

Year	1967=100				
	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1980	264	238	265	290	261
1981	278	256	276	302	279
1982	309	289	322	333	293
1983		[1]268			

[1] January figure.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

fruit, at 247.5, was 2 percent below a year earlier. Slack movement and adequate supplies have contributed to lower prices of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). The producer price index of FCOJ in January was 304, compared with 312.9 a year earlier. For the second consecutive month, producer prices of dried and dehydrated fruit have been lower than a year ago. However, in response to good demand, prices of canned fruit juice averaged substantially higher. The BLS January 1983 producer price index was 342.8, up 5 percent from a year earlier. With adequate supplies and a weak economy, prices of most processed fruit items could remain relatively steady. But supplies of some canned fruit are somewhat tighter, so prices may strengthen.

Adequate supplies have also moderated increases in retail prices of processed fruit. Retail prices fluctuated within a narrow range in 1982, with an increase of 5 percent over 1981. The BLS January consumer price index for processed fruit was 150.1, up only 2.5 percent from a year ago. If economic conditions improve only slightly, adequate supplies will keep prices from rising moderately during first-half 1983.

CITRUS

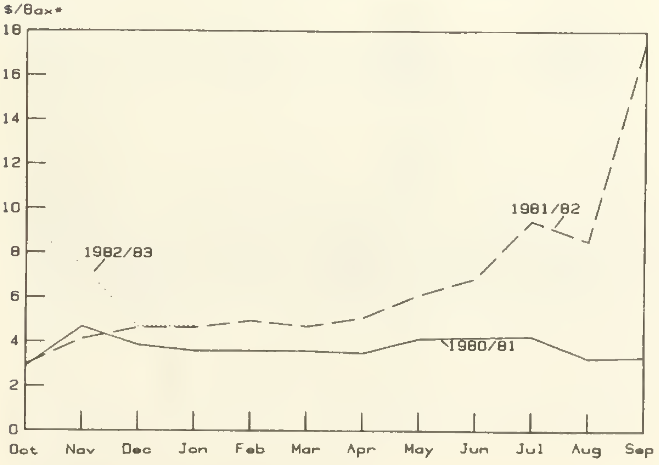
The citrus crop continues to be in good shape. The latest estimates place production at 13.9 million tons, 16 percent above last year's freeze-damaged crop, but 8 percent below 1980/81. Oranges, lemons, limes, and Temples show gains from the previous season, while grapefruit, tangelos, and tangerines are experiencing declines.

Oranges

Increased Production

The 1982/83 orange crop is forecast at 224 million boxes, compared with 178 million a year ago. Florida's share is estimated at 147 million boxes. Early and mid-season varieties accounted for 72 million boxes, down slightly from 1981/82. Valencias, however, are in much greater supply, because this year's U.S. crop is 49 percent larger than last year.

All Oranges: U.S. Average Price Received by Growers



*On-Tree

California's orange production is 58 percent above 1981/82. Navel oranges, at 40 million boxes, have jumped sharply above the previous season's output. About a third of the California navel crop was harvested by mid-February. California's Valencia production, at 28 million boxes, soared above a year ago. In Texas and Arizona, early, mid-season and navel orange crops are slightly larger than last year, while production of Valencias has also increased modestly.

Shipments Gaining Momentum, Prices Drop

Fresh shipments of California-Arizona navel oranges through late February were up slightly from the comparable period a year earlier. The late maturing crop caused sluggish movement early in the season. Rains in California also delayed harvest in January. Movement has begun to quicken as the bulk of the crop goes to market. Foreign shipments during the same period were substantially less than last year.

The sharply larger crop and timing of shipments have put increased downward pressure on prices. F.o.b. prices for California-Arizona navels, although initially higher than in the previous season, are down relative to the start of the season and to 1981/82. Early March F.o.b. prices were quoted at $5.04 a carton, compared with $6.52 in 1982.

Early and mid-season oranges from Texas also sold at lower prices as did those from Florida. With sharply larger Valencia supplies, prices are expected to fall further this spring.

Prospects Are Favorable for U.S. Orange Exports

Smaller exports from the Mediterranean Basin countries, especially Israel, Greece, and Italy, and a larger U.S. orange crop could help expand U.S. orange exports in 1982/83. Furthermore, if the European Community (EC) experiences a turnaround from the recession, as currently predicted, this could boost orange sales to the EC.

The larger U.S. crop and resulting lower prices, could improve orange exports to Japan. The same factors—lower prices and an improving economy—would also augment exports to Canada, the largest foreign buyer of U.S. oranges. On the whole, the current export outlook is somewhat improved.

Sharply Larger FCOJ Pack Expected

Despite higher juice yield, Florida packers have processed slightly less FCOJ so far this season than last. The projected juice yield of 1.43 gallons per box at 42.0 degree brix equivalent for all oranges is up from the final juice yields of 1.28 gallons for the 1981/82 crop. However, the pack will be accelerated when the sharply larger Valencia crop becomes increasingly available. The total pack of FCOJ in Florida is likely to be near 170 million gallons this season, compared with 133 million in 1981/82. So, if imports remain relatively large, the total supply of FCOJ during 1982/83 could exceed 1981/82 even with significantly smaller beginning stocks.

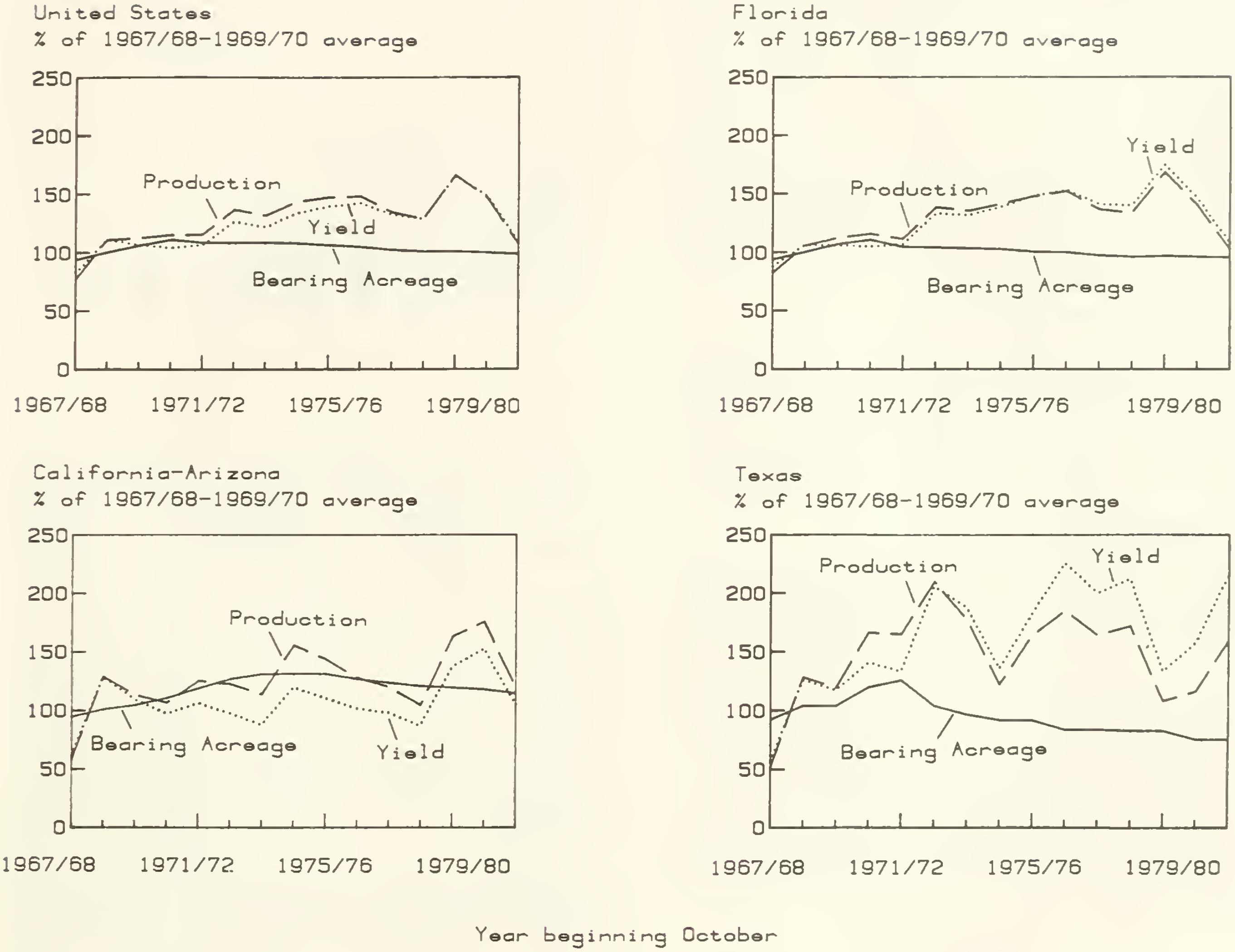
A total of 80.6 million gallons of FCOJ (excluding reprocessed) had been processed through February 19, down slightly from a year earlier. Imports (mostly from Brazil) remain relatively large. Because of the steady increase in imports from Brazil, the Florida citrus industry requested the International Trade Commission (ITC)

Table 3—Citrus fruit: Production, 1980/81, 1981/82, and indicated 1982/83[1]

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent		
	Utilized		Indicated	Utilized		Indicated
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
	1,000 boxes[2]			*1,000 short tons*		
Oranges:						
Early, midseason, and Navel varieties[3]:						
California	38,750	27,000	40,000	1,453	1,013	1,500
Florida	105,600	74,000	72,000	4,752	3,330	3,240
Texas	2,600	3,610	3,700	110	153	157
Arizona	900	900	950	34	34	36
Total	147,850	105,510	116,650	6,349	4,530	4,933
Valencias:						
California	26,500	16,000	28,000	994	600	1,050
Florida	66,800	51,800	75,000	3,006	2,331	3,375
Texas	1,730	2,330	2,400	74	99	102
Arizona	1,700	2,150	2,400	64	80	90
Total	96,730	72,280	107,800	4,138	3,110	4,617
All oranges:						
California	65,250	43,000	68,000	2,447	1,613	2,550
Florida	172,400	125,800	147,000	7,758	5,661	6,615
Texas	4,330	5,940	6,100	184	252	259
Arizona	2,600	3,050	3,350	98	114	126
Total oranges	244,580	177,790	224,450	10,487	7,640	9,550
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	50,300	48,100	44,000	2,138	2,044	1,870
Seedless	43,000	42,100	38,000	1,828	1,789	1,615
Pink	14,600	14,800	13,000	621	629	553
White	28,400	27,300	25,000	1,207	1,160	1,062
Other	7,300	6,000	6,000	310	255	255
Texas	6,700	13,900	12,000	268	556	480
Arizona	2,800	2,400	2,800	90	77	90
California	8,060	6,610	—	263	216	—
Desert Valleys	4,260	3,410	3,900	136	109	125
Other areas	3,800	3,200	(4)	127	107	(4)
Total grapefruit	67,860	71,010	—	2,759	2,893	—
Lemons:						
California	24,300	18,500	22,800	923	703	866
Arizona	7,000	6,300	7,200	266	239	274
Total lemons	31,300	24,800	30,000	1,189	942	1,140
Limes:						
Florida	1,200	1,300	1,700	48	52	68
Tangelos:						
Florida	4,900	5,100	4,000	221	230	180
Tangerines:						
Florida	3,000	2,500	2,300	143	119	109
Arizona	700	750	700	26	28	26
California	1,860	1,730	1,800	70	65	68
Total tangerines	5,560	4,980	4,800	239	212	203
Temples:						
Florida	3,600	3,200	4,600	162	144	207
Total citrus	359,000	288,180	5/332,250	15,105	12,113	13,913

[1] The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. [2] Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67, lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; and Temples 90 lbs. [3] Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. [4] The first forecast for California grapefruit other areas will be as of April 1, 1983. [5] Excludes California grapefruit in "other areas."

SOURCES: Crop Production, SRS and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.



Oranges: Acreage, Yield, and Production

to conduct a hearing to investigate the Brazilian government's subsidy on orange juice exports to the United States. Based on the findings, ITC has determined that there are subsidies on Brazilian FCOJ. Consequently, ITC directed the U.S. Customs Service, effective December 17, to suspend liquidation of FCOJ from Brazil and to post a cash deposit or bond of 2.655 percent ad valorem—the amount equal to the net subsidy.

On February 24, the U.S. Department of Commerce and Brazil signed an agreement calling for Brazil to place an export tax on FCOJ to offset subsidies on those exports by April 30. The net subsidy amount will be established by the U.S. Department of Commerce at approximately 3.3 percent of the f.o.b. value, port of exit Brazil (roughly $36 per ton of 65 degree brix). Under the agreement, Brazilian FCOJ exports to the United States between now and April 30 would be limited to the monthly average of shipments between June 1981 and May 1982. The agreement also called for the imposition of an export tax after April 30, and provided that the investigation be reopened if terms of the agreement are violated. Also, the agreement provided for annual review of the Brazilian export program.

Canners' list prices of FCOJ have been steady at $3.95 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brands, Florida canneries), compared with $4.45 a year ago. Retail prices of FCOJ during 1982 fluctuated from a low of $1.41 a 16-oz. can in December to a high of $1.55 in March, with an average price of $1.47, compared with $1.39 in 1981. However, prices have been slightly below a year ago since August. The January price was $1.42, off 3 percent from a year earlier. Reflecting the sluggish economy, movement of FCOJ has been slack. Nevertheless, with smaller beginning stocks, FCOJ stocks as of February 19, were significantly below a year before. If movement does not improve significantly and imports remain relatively large, the relatively large supply may weaken prices.

Chilled Orange Juice Movements Slack

Florida's net pack of chilled orange juice through February 19, at 71 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), was 9 percent smaller than a year earlier. The smaller pack resulted entirely from the decreased use of frozen concentrates, while the pack from fruit was up substantially. Although the prospective

Table 4—Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates		Yield per box
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*[1]	*Percent*	*Gallons*
1979/80	212.7	174.9	82.2	1.34
1980/81	176.0	145.3	82.6	[2]1.21
1981/82	129.0	105.1	81.5	[2]1.28
1982/83	151.6	NA	NA	1.43

[1] Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus. [2] The reported 42.0 degree brix level became effective on December 1, 1981, for all Florida FCOJ sold in the U.S. in retail and institutional size containers. The yield level previously reported has been for 43.4 and 45.0 degree brix equivalent. The conversion ratio from 43.4 degree to 42.0 degree is 1.03970, and the ratio from 45.0 degree to 43.4 degree is 1.0442029. NA = not available.

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS.

orange crop is larger in Florida, the pack of chilled orange juice during 1982/83 may decrease because of slack demand. Prices have remained steady but higher than last year. So far, the reduced movement has more than offset a smaller carryin and decreased pack, leaving the February 19 stocks moderately above a year earlier.

Canned Orange Juice Pack Down

In response to continued weak demand, Florida packers continue to reduce the pack of canned orange juice. Through February 19, 4.1 million cases of canned orange juice (24-2's) had been packed, off 33 percent from a year ago. F.o.b. prices have remained steady at $9.75 per dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength, sweetened and unsweetened), the same as a year ago. Movement through February 19 totaled 3.9 million cases (24-2's), off 16 percent from a year ago. Even with reduced movement, the smaller pack and carryin have resulted in stocks of 2.6 million cases, compared with 4.0 million cases a year earlier. With the slack movement, supplies of canned orange juice are probably still adequate for market demand.

Grapefruit

Production Declines Moderately

The 1982/83 grapefruit crop is estimated at 62.7 million boxes, an 8-percent drop from the previous season. Florida, the major producer, forecasts its output at 44 million boxes, down 9 percent from last year. The Texas crop, at 12 million boxes, has also declined substantially. California and Arizona, however, expect larger harvests. The California crop from the desert area is estimated at 3.9 million boxes, and Arizona growers expect to harvest 2.8 million boxes.

The grapefruit harvest is somewhat earlier this year, with 40 percent of the crop harvested by February 1, compared with 35 in 1982. Grapefruit movement in Florida was picking up in all areas through early February and was also running well ahead of last year. Harvest in Arizona and California is active but slow, and in Texas is slightly behind a year earlier.

Market Outlook

Total domestic shipments of grapefruit through late February were higher than in 1981/82, because of earlier harvesting. Florida shipments through February 27 were up significantly, both for the interior and Indian River areas, but shipments from Texas and the desert area of California trailed last year. Foreign shipments from Florida and California are above a year earlier. Exports to Japan, the major buyer of U.S. grapefruit, could be favorable.

F.o.b. prices have been influenced by the volume and timing of shipments and supplies, as well as by reduced processing demand. Hence, prices for white seedless grapefruit from Florida are moderately below year-earlier prices, while pink seedless prices are down only slightly. F.o.b. prices for all types from Texas through late February averaged 15 percent below the previous season. Prices will increase this spring with seasonally reduced supplies, but are likely to average lower this season than last.

All Grapefruit: U.S. Average Price Received by Growers

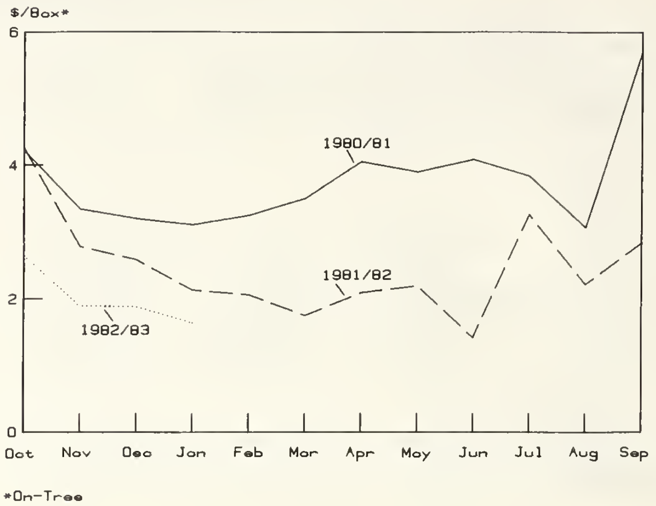


Table 5—Florida grapefruit used for frozen concentrate

Crop year	Florida grapefruit	Used for frozen concentrate		Yield per box
	Million boxes	*Million boxes*	*Percent*	*Gallons*[1]
1977/78	51.4	14.0	27.2	.98
1978/79	50.0	13.3	26.6	1.07
1979/80	54.8	18.5	33.8	1.05
1980/81	50.3	19.5	38.8	1.07
1981/82	48.1	20.1	41.8	1.09
1982/83[2]	44.0	N.A.	N.A.	1.02

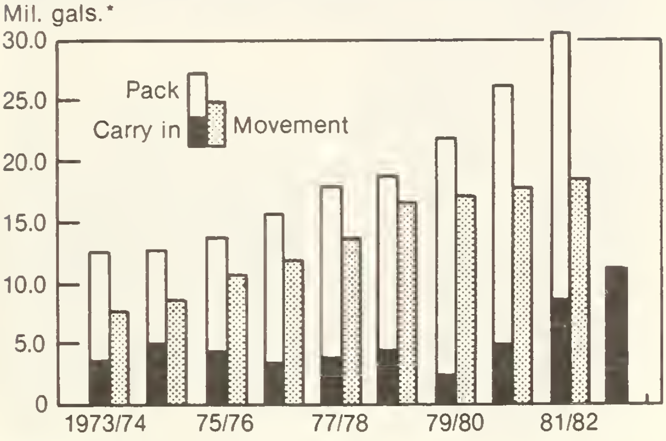
[1] Forty-degree Brix. [2] Preliminary. N.A. = Not available.

SOURCES: Citrus Fruit Annual, CRB, SRS and Flordia Citrus Processors Association.

Sharply Larger Frozen Concentrated Grapefruit Juice (FCGJ) Pack

Despite a smaller crop, Florida packers had processed 7.4 million gallons through February 19, near last year's levels. With beginning stocks well above last season, current supplies of FCGJ are considerably larger than a year ago. Responding to sluggish movement, Florida packers offered promotional allowances to reduce f.o.b. prices from $3.32 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised

Florida Supply and Movement of Frozen Concentrate Grapefruit Juice



*40° BRIX. Pack Includes Imports. Year beginning December.

brand) to $2.85-$3.18 in early December. Prices were reduced again to $2.47. This compares with $3.62 a year earlier. However, in late February, another promotional allowance had been offered through April 1 to reduce f.o.b. prices to $2.17. The slow movement caused February 19 stocks to rise significantly above a year earlier. Consequently, prices are likely to remain weak if movement fails to pick up.

In contrast, with the sharply larger carryover, Florida packers have considerably curtailed the canned grapefruit juice pack so far this season. Through February 19, 5.4 million cases (24/2's) of canned grapefruit juice had been processed, a decrease of 34 percent from a year ago. Although prices have been below a year ago, movement has not improved. Through February 19, movement was running 12 percent behind last year's pace. Consequently, f.o.b. prices were reduced to $5.67 a dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength, unsweetened) from $6.40 in mid-February. This compares with $7.50 a year ago. However, the smaller pack has more than offset larger carryin stocks and slow movement, leaving stocks-on-hand sharply below a year earlier. Despite smaller stocks, prices are expected to remain weak if movement does not improve.

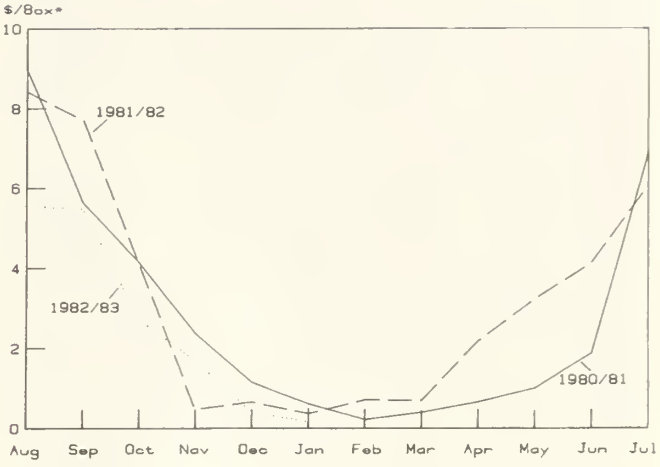
Available supplies of chilled grapefruit juice as of February 19 were considerably smaller than a year earlier, due mainly to smaller beginning stocks and pack. Total pack through February 19 amounted to 6.1 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed), off 15 percent, reflecting considerably reduced use of both fruit and frozen concentrates. So, even with lagging movement, February 19 stocks were still well below a year earlier.

Lemons

Crop Up, Prices Down

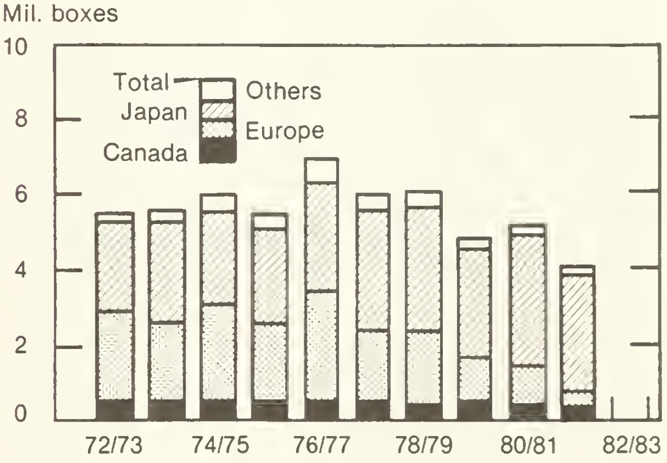
U.S. lemon production this season, which consists solely of California and Arizona output, is up sharply from last season and is only 4 percent less than the 1980/81 record. California and Arizona expect to harvest 22.8 and 7.2 million boxes of lemons, respectively, in 1982/83. In Arizona, the harvest is two-thirds completed; in California, it is a third done. Harvesting in both States lags last year's pace.

All Lemons: U.S. Average Price Received by Growers



* On Tree.

U.S. Exports of Fresh Lemons



Season Beginning August 1

Shipments through late February also trail those of last year by 19 percent. The average f.o.b. price per carton through late February was $8.82, compared with $8.40 a year earlier. This season's prices, despite a significantly larger crop, were slow to fall because of the late maturing crop. As the season wears on, larger shipments and supplies will likely push prices moderately to substantially below year-earlier levels.

The larger crop favors export increases this season to Japan, the leading importer of U.S. lemons.

Other Citrus

The February 1 forecast for the Florida tangelo crop, at 4 million boxes, was 22 percent lower than last season. Harvest was nearly completed, with 90 percent utilized. Fresh shipments through February 20 were moderately higher than the comparable period a year earlier. The average f.o.b. price per carton stood at $6.02, compared with $5.22 last year. The sharply smaller crop is the major cause of higher prices.

The 1982/83 tangerine crop is forecast at 4.8 million boxes, off 4 percent from last season. Florida—the major producer—is chiefly responsible for the drop, as its production dropped 8 percent. Rapid maturity lowered utilization prospects, because the crop "puffed." The California crop, at 1.8 million boxes, showed a moderate gain from last year. Thin skin and fruit drop have caused some problems there. Arizona tangerine production fell 7 percent in 1982/83.

Prices for Florida tangerines varied. Average f.o.b. prices for honey tangerines were moderately less than in 1981/82. Dancy tangerines, on the other hand, at $9.10 a carton, were sharply higher than last year. Because the California crop peaked in February, final prices for the U.S. crop will likely be higher than a year ago.

The Florida Temple orange crop, at 4.6 million boxes, jumped 44 percent above last season's outturn. Shipments began almost a month ahead of last year. As might be expected, movement through mid-February was sharply more than the comparable period last year. At the start of the season, Temple prices were higher than in 1981/82. As the larger crop went to market, average f.o.b. prices dropped rapidly and will likely finish the season substantially below year-earlier levels.

FRESH NONCITRUS

Utilized production of the leading noncitrus fruit crops, excluding avocados, totaled 13.7 million tons in 1982, 8 percent more than a year earlier, but 7 percent less than in 1980. Apples and grapes recorded the greatest tonnage increases. U.S. grape production was record large, while the apple crop was the second largest on record. However, this was partially offset by decreases for peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, and prunes. Sweet cherries, nectarines, and papayas also showed declines. On the other hand, production of apricots, tart cherries, cranberries, kiwifruit, and olives increased. Bearing acreage of noncitrus fruit during 1982 declined slightly from a year ago, reflecting the sharply reduced acres for minor fruits. However, the total acreage for major deciduous fruit increased slightly, reversing the decline in 1981.

The value of utilized production of leading noncitrus fruit excluding avocados, kiwifruit, and California prunes, totaled $3.26 billion, fractionally lower than a year earlier, but up 3 percent from 1981. Apples, apricots, cranberries, olives and California plums displayed the largest increases in value, while cherries, grapes, peaches, and pears led the major decreases. The overall decrease in value mainly resulted from smaller summer fruit production.

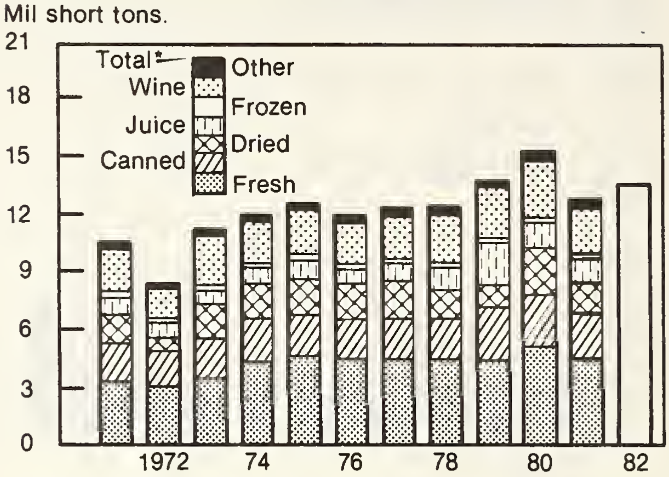
Table 6—Bearing acreage, U.S. fruits and tree nuts

Year	Citrus fruit[1]	Major deciduous fruits[2]	Minor fruits[3]	Tree nuts[4]	Total fruits and tree nuts
			1,000 acres		
1975	1,181.3	1,604.1	159.4	441.9	3,386.7
1976	1,178.6	1,652.7	162.2	455.1	3,448.6
1977	1,159.3	1,686.9	167.6	482.9	3,496.7
1978	1,140.6	1,661.3	210.7	519.4	3,532.0
1979	1,136.0	1,648.4	218.3	538.5	3,541.2
1980	1,129.5	1,654.5	178.7	559.0	3,521.7
1981	1,122.9	1,643.4	196.9	555.8	3,519.0
1982[5]	1,119.4	1,663.3	123.3	561.5	3,467.5

[1] Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, and Temples. Acreage is for the year of harvest. [2] Commercial apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. [3] Avocados (except 1982), bananas, berries (until 1979), dates, figs, kiwifruit (except 1975-79), nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. [4] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, pistachios, and walnuts. [5] Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, SRS.

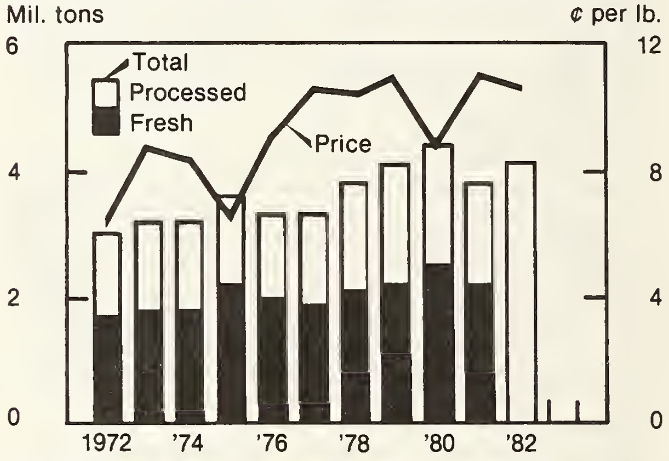
Noncitrus Fruits: Production and Utilization*



*Includes culls and cannery divisions for Calif. Clingstone peaches.

USDA Neg. ERS 218-83(2)

U.S. Apple Production, Utilization and Prices



Utilized production. Season average grower prices. 1982 indicated total production.

Apples

Moderately Larger Crop

U.S. commercial apple production totaled 8.21 billion pounds in 1982, 6 percent above 1981 but 7 percent less than the 1980 record, with larger crops in most major producing areas. Of total production, 8.20 billion pounds were utilized, 6 percent more than in 1981. There were 3.13 billion pounds utilized in the East, up 13 percent. Most States showed increases. However, the Southeast States recorded declines, reflecting adverse weather in the spring. Utilized production was up 27 percent in the Central States to 1.45 billion pounds. Michigan, the region's leading producing State, contributed most to the increase and ranked third in the Nation with 950 million pounds produced, up 44 percent from 1981.

The Western States utilized 3.62 billion pounds, down 5 percent from 1981. Washington, the leading producing State, harvested 2.75 billion pounds, fractionally below the previous year's crop. California's crop was sharply below 1981 output.

Sharply Larger Remaining Supplies

Reflecting a larger crop and reduced shipments, stocks of fresh apples in cold storage at the end of January amounted to 2.44 billion pounds, 14 percent more than a year earlier. Increases were recorded for both regular storage and controlled atmosphere storage. Four-fifths of these stocks were in controlled atmosphere storage, an increase of 17 percent over a year ago. Stocks in regular storage increased 4 percent. Larger stocks were recorded for all areas except the West South Central and Pacific regions. Stocks in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central regions contributed the most to the increase.

Significantly Lower Prices

A larger crop and weak demand have resulted in sharply lower prices for fresh apples. Through late February, total unloads of fresh apples for 23 major cities amounted to 766 million pounds, 13 percent less than a year before. As of February 22, significantly lower f.o.b. prices for most fresh apples were reported at all shipping points. At Yakima Valley, Wash., f.o.b. prices for Red Delicious, U.S. extra fancy, sizes 88-113, were quoted at $10.00 a tray, compared with $14.50 a year earlier. In response to lower f.o.b. prices, retail prices of Red Delicious apples have also steadily declined since last October to 54.5 cents a pound in January, 15 percent below last year.

The substantially larger supplies of fresh apples will continue to keep grower prices below a year earlier. In addition, export markets are not likely to improve. Weak export demand is attributed to several factors—sharply larger apple crops in Europe, French subsidies for export apples, poor economic conditions, and a wave of protectionism around the world. Furthermore, abundant supplies of oranges, particularly from California, will also dampen the market for fresh apples. The U.S. season-average price to growers for the 1982 crop for all uses has been estimated at 10.6 cents a pound, compared with 11.1 cents in 1981. However, with a moderately larger crop, the total value of U.S. commercial apple production is estimated at $869.5 million, 2 percent above 1981.

Export Prospects Dim

Total U.S. exports of fresh apples amounted to 144,369 metric tons during the first 6 months of 1982/83, down 10 percent from last year. Shipments to most countries were down sharply. Because of a much larger domestic crop, Canada, the leading customer, has significantly reduced its purchases and contributed the most to the decrease. Several major European countries have also bought much less than a year ago. On the other hand, exports to Hong Kong, Bermuda, and the Caribbean have increased.

U.S. imports of fresh apples from all areas except South Africa decreased. Consequently, U.S. purchases of fresh apples totaled 71,870 metric tons in 1982, down 6 percent from 1981. With domestic stocks well above a year ago, imports of fresh apples may decline further.

Avocados

Sharply Smaller 1981/82 Crop

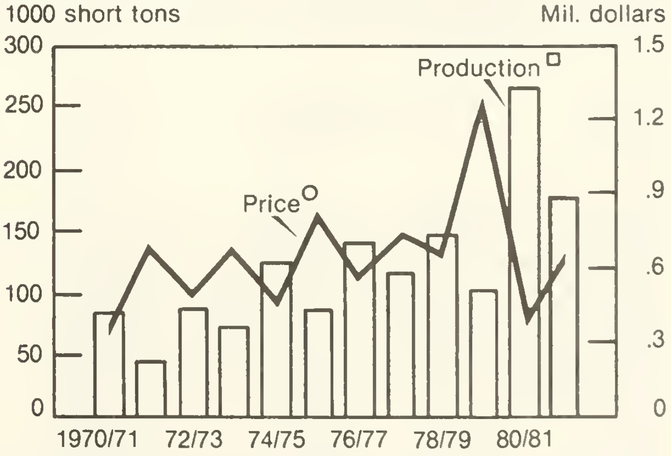
Production of California and Florida avocados during the 1981/82 marketing year was 181,000 tons, 33 percent less than the year-earlier record. The California crop, at 155,000 tons, was 35 percent smaller and accounted for 86 percent of U.S. production. Although the Florida crop, at 25,800 tons, was down 16 percent from 1980/81, its share increased from 11 to 14 percent.

Because of the smaller crop, the U.S. average price received by growers advanced to $638 from $377 a ton in the previous year. Prices in California averaged $680, an increase of 90 percent. Despite the smaller crop, Florida's price, at $388, was sharply below the high in 1980/81. Nevertheless, the total value of the crop amounted to $115.4 million, 14 percent more than 1980/81. Because of sharply higher prices, California's share of the total U.S. value increased from 84 percent to 91 percent.

The California Avocado Commission forecasts shipments for 1982/83 California avocados at 9.1 million bushels equivalent. This will be 47 percent above last season, but still 4 percent below the record crop of 1980/81. Because of a larger crop, shipments through January were 20 percent ahead of last season's pace. As of February 22, wholesale prices of California avocados, various varieties, sizes 14-20, were quoted at $6.50 a layer flat and carton, compared with $7.25 a year earlier. With remaining supplies sharply larger, prices are expected to decline further and will average below last year's high.

The January 1 forecast of Florida avocados for certified shipments for the 1982/83 season was a record 1.32 million bushels, 37 percent above last season as reported by the Avocado Administrative Committee. Shipments through January were a record 1.30 million bushels, up 40 percent from last season. Even with a record crop, remaining supplies were significantly less than a year before. Despite the larger shipments, f.o.b. prices have been relatively firm. In early February, f.o.b. prices for Florida avocados, Greenskin varieties, sizes 8-16 were quoted at $4.75 a flat, the same as a year earlier. Even with significantly smaller remaining supplies, prices are

U.S. Avocados



□ Total production. ○ Growers season average price. 1981/82 preliminary.

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Table 7—U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, calendar years, 1979-82

Country	1979	1980	1981	1982
	1,000 metric tons			
Colombia	199.9	210.8	307.2	390.1
Costa Rica	452.3	476.1	510.9	519.9
Ecuador	506.1	523.5	528.1	598.8
Guatemala	160.2	221.7	251.8	252.5
Honduras	621.6	667.8	581.8	585.9
Nicaraqua	108.3	105.8	75.0	37.9
Panama	261.3	116.8	172.1	172.5
Other	28.1	30.2	31.4	26.0
Total	2,337.8	2,352.4	2,458.3	2,583.6

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

not likely to advance considerably because sharply larger quantities are available from California.

Bananas

Moderately Larger Imports

U.S. imports of bananas totaled 2.6 million metric tons during 1982, 5 percent above the previous year. Larger imports were recorded from all major producing areas except Nicaragua, which supplied only half its 1981 volume. With 13 percent larger imports, Ecuador replaced Honduras as the leading supplier. Imports from Honduras, at 585,900 metric tons, were up only slightly, but that country was the second major supplier. Slightly larger imports were also indicated from Costa Rica, which retains third place. On the other hand, the largest increase was reported for Colombia, the fourth largest supplier. Imports from Colombia, at 390,100 metric tons, were 27 percent larger than in 1981. Altogether, the imports from these four leading suppliers accounted for 81 percent of total imports in 1982.

In response to larger imports, wholesale prices of bananas averaged $6.80 a 40-lb. box in 1982, 7 percent below a year ago. However, because of increased marketing costs, the average retail price of bananas in 1982 was only slightly below 1981. Prices fluctuated from a low of 31.7 cents a pound in October to a high of 38.1 cents in June. The January retail price of bananas averaged 33.2 cents, off 9 percent from a year ago. Retail prices are not expected to rise in view of ample supplies. In addition, larger supplies of oranges and apples will also keep banana prices relatively weak.

Grapes

Record Crop

U.S. grape production was a record high 6.43 million tons in 1982, 44 percent larger than the previous year and 15 percent more than the 1980 record. A 49-percent larger California crop was chiefly responsible, with the continued increase in that State's bearing acreage partly contributing to the larger crop. The 1982 California grape bearing acreage is estimated at 611,300, up 3 percent from a year earlier with an increase in all varietal types.

California grape production, at 5.96 million tons, accounted for almost 93 percent of the U.S. crop, compared with 90 percent a year before. Harvested yields were near the records set in 1980. However, September rain and weather-related problems caused 780,000 tons of production to be lost in California, and only 5.65 million tons of the 1982 U.S. crop were utilized. Utilized production of raisin variety grapes in California, at 2.45 million tons, was up 38 percent from the previous year. Production utilized from wine variety grapes was 2.13 million tons, compared with 1.78 million tons in 1981. Utilized production of table varieties was 600,000 tons, up 43 percent from the preceding year.

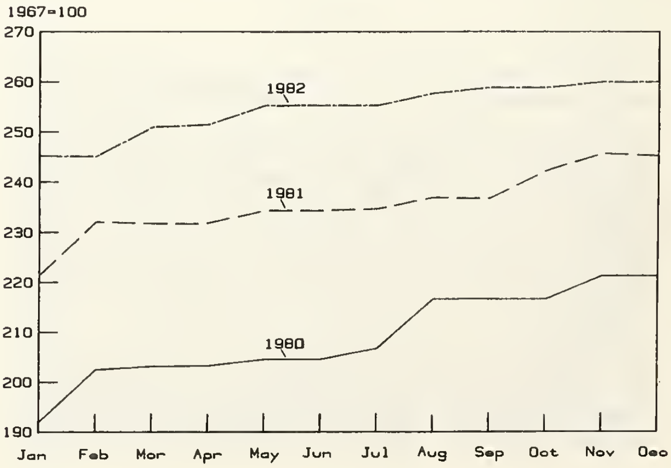
Utilized production from other States, at 477,000 tons, was 3 percent more than in 1981, primarily reflecting larger crops from Arkansas, Michigan, New York, and Washington. Arkansas, although a relatively small producing State, produced 75 percent more than the previous year. With the continued increases in acreage, Washington remains the second largest grape-producing State with a 6-percent larger crop than in 1981. New York grape production, at 157,000 tons, was 5 percent larger, but still 10 percent below 1980. Michigan continued to gain, with a 10-percent larger crop.

Utilization of the 1982 Crop

The larger grape crop resulted in greater use by both fresh and processing outlets, but the share of total production for fresh market increased from 11.8 percent in 1981 to 12.1 percent in 1982. Nevertheless, the total value of grapes for fresh use was down 14 percent because of sharply lower prices. Total tonnage of grapes for processing use registered an increase of 27 percent, with largest gains shown in crushing for wine. More than 64 percent of total grape tonnage processed was used for crushing, the same share as a year earlier. Demand for wines remains relatively good in view of the sluggish economy. Total shipments of California wine during 1982 were slightly above the previous year's levels, and good demand has kept wine prices firm. The BLS producer price index for all wine in January 1983 was 260.1 (1967=100), 5 percent above a year ago. However, larger supplies and lower grape prices may keep wine prices relatively steady.

Total tonnage of dried grapes for raisins increased 36 percent from 1981 and its share of total grape tonnage processed also rose from 26 percent in 1981 to 28 percent in 1982. With only a slight decrease in Concord grape production, the quantity of grapes crushed for juice was up moderately from the previous year. On the other

U. S. Wine: BLS Wholesale Price Indexes



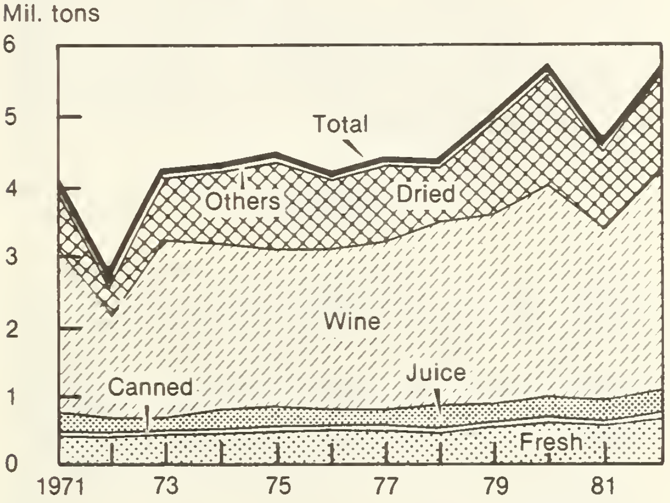
hand, the 1982 grape crop used for canning—jam, jelly, and similar products—although a very small quantity, showed significant decreases.

Prices Down Sharply

The record crop depressed producer prices. The 1982 average grower price for all grapes was estimated at $232 a ton, down 22 percent from 1981. Grower prices for grapes for fresh use ranged from a low of $380 in Missouri to a high of $988 in Arizona, depending on the area, grape variety, and use. Lower prices were indicated for all States except North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Overall, grower prices for fresh market averaged $457 a ton, 14 percent below 1981. In California, producers averaged only $445 a ton, compared with $513 a year earlier.

Likewise, U.S. grower prices for all grapes for processing use averaged $201 a ton, 24 percent below 1981 with lower prices recorded for all varieties. Prices ranged from a low of $152 for grapes processed for jam, jelly, and similar products, to a high of $255 for those used for canning. Raisin crop prices decreased an estimated 39 percent with 36 percent more grapes dried. However, those for grapes crushed for juice and canning were down only slightly.

U.S. Grapes: Utilization



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Although demand for fresh grapes is very strong this season, prices have been well below a year ago. Total unloads of fresh grapes through late February exceeded year-earlier levels by 30 percent. In late February, f.o.b. prices for emperor grapes were quoted at $6.50 a 23-pound lug at the Central San Joaquin Valley, compared with $14.50 a year ago. Prices will increase seasonally, but a larger supply of fresh grapes in cold storage will keep prices below last year.

Pears

Substantially Smaller Crop

U.S. pear production in 1982 totaled 805,950 tons, 10 percent smaller than the 1981 crop. Virtually all the crop was utilized. The three Pacific Coast States produced 763,000 tons, or 95 percent of the total. Bartlett production, at 526,000 tons, was down 12 percent, while output of other pears in the three States decreased 9 percent. All States reported reduced production except Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania.

The smaller crop sharply curtailed use for both fresh and processing, but processing use was down proportionally much more than fresh use. Bartletts used for processing in 1982 declined 18 percent from a year earlier. A smaller crop, weak demand, and higher stocks of canned pears contributed to the decline.

Remaining Supplies Down Significantly

The smaller crop has resulted in significantly smaller stocks of pears other than Bartletts. At the beginning of February, cold storage holdings of these pears totaled 140 million pounds, off 14 percent from a year earlier. Demand for fresh pears is relatively good as total unloads through late February were only slightly below a

Table 8—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1980-82

State	1980	1981	1982	Pacific Coast	1980	1981	1982
		Short tons				*Short tons*	
Connecticut	1,500	1,600	1,550	Washington:			
				Bartlett	143,000	144,500	141,300
New York	20,000	17,000	19,000	Other	113,000	130,800	124,500
Pennsylvania	3,500	3,000	4,580	Total	256,000	275,300	265,800
Michigan	10,000	9,000	11,000	Oregon:			
				Bartlett	80,000	85,000	72,000,
				Other	120,000	117,000	105,000
Colorado	4,600	7,000	2,700	Total	200,000	202,000	177,000
Utah	3,000	3,050	2,600	California:			
				Bartlett	387,000	366,000	313,000
Washington	256,000	275,300	265,800	Other	10,700	10,000	7,500
Oregon	200,000	202,000	177,000	Total	397,700	376,000	320,500
California	397,700	376,000	320,500	3 States:			
				Bartlett	610,000	595,500	526,300
				Other	243,700	257,800	237,000
United States	896,300	893,950	804,730	Total	853,700	853,300	763,300

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, SRS.

year ago. Consequently, even with ample supplies of apples and oranges, pear prices have been relatively good. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices for U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou pears at Yakima Valley, Wash., were quoted at $11.75 a box, compared with $10.85 a year earlier. Likewise, retail prices averaged almost 10 percent higher in January than last year. Prices are expected to remain higher than a year ago during the balance of the season.

Weak Exports

Exports of fresh pears through the first 7 months of 1982/83 (July-January) totaled 25,965 metric tons, 29 percent below a year ago, with shipments falling to nearly every destination. The worldwide economic slowdown and larger pear crops in Canada and Western Europe contributed to the reduced exports. Canada, our leading customer, purchased almost 40 percent less than a year before. Exports to Latin America, our second largest customer, decreased by 36 percent. Almost every country in Europe showed weak demand. Prospects for exports of winter pears remain dim in view of the current economic conditions in these areas.

BERRIES

Strawberries

Production Continues Upward Trend

U.S. production of strawberries for fresh market increased for the fourth consecutive year to 5.85 million cwt in 1982, compared with 5.36 million the previous year. California, at 4.06 million cwt, remained the leading producer. The slight increase in the California crop was partially due to an increase in area harvested, but much more so to a substantial improvement in yield. Florida was the second largest producer, with 975,000 cwt. Florida growers have sharply expanded their acreage from year to year, which resulted in dramatic output gains. Other important strawberry States, in order of volume produced, are: Michigan, New York, and Ohio.

The Florida winter strawberry crop is forecast at 108 million pounds, up 11 percent from 1982. Heavy and frequent rains during February disrupted the harvest and caused some damages. Heavy suplies are expected during March and April when peak harvest is realized.

California growers expect to harvest 11,400 acres of spring strawberries, 2 percent more than in 1982. Harvest has been postponed because of the recent rain storms. Consequently, early season supplies will be light from southern California.

Prices Rise Substantially

The 1982 season average price was an estimated $55.20 per cwt, compared with $47.10 the previous year. The substantially higher price was a direct result of reduced supplies of fresh fruit in early 1982 due to unfavorable weather conditions.

F.o.b. prices for fresh strawberries, at $10.00 per 12-pint tray medium to large sizes as of February 22, were sharply higher than last season due to light supplies coming out of Florida. Prices should decline somewhat as the second harvest progresses. The season-average price for winter berries will likely be near last year's levels.

Table 9—U.S. strawberry imports

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
	Million pounds	
1976	21.6	49.6
1977	24.7	97.0
1978	33.7	97.6
1979	31.0	112.2
1980	12.7	79.7
1981	6.7	60.1
1982	4.5	34.9

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS

The reduced 1982 crop of noncitrus fruit has resulted in a smaller pack of most canned fruit. But with larger beginning stocks, supplies of canned fruit are likely to be adequate. Movement of canned noncitrus has shown some improvement, although wholesale prices of canned fruit in January were still below a year earlier. Stocks of most frozen fruit and berries are ample and prices are expected to be steady. Supplies of dried fruit are adequate for market demand.

Canned

Reflecting the reduced supply of raw products, the 1982/83 pack of most canned fruit—cling and free peaches, fruit cocktail, fruit for salad/mixed fruit, pears, and purple plums—was considerably below the small pack of a year earlier. Even with a larger carryin, total supplies of some canned fruit declined moderately. Although the packing season for canned apple items is not over yet, both the canned apple and applesauce packs through January 1 were up sharply. Also, both the canned sweet and tart cherry packs recorded significant increases.

Shipments of canned fruit—apples, applesauce, cling peaches, pears, and fruit cocktail—showed signs of recovery during the first 6 months of 1982/83. Canned apples and applesauce shipments were up 20 and 8 percent respectively from a year ago. Movement of California canned cling peaches was up 14 percent, while movement of California canned pears increased an even sharper 47 percent. Fruit cocktail movement was also up moderately, but shipments of freestone peaches declined almost 10 percent, and mixed fruit for salad shipments were down 14 percent through December 1. The good movement resulted from strength in the domestic market. Exports of most canned fruit continued weak, but the performance varied with areas and items. Reflecting a sluggish economy, exports of leading canned fruits to Canada have shown considerable weakness. However, shipments to the European Community improved somewhat with canned peaches and cherries showing significant increases. Reduced supplies of canned fruit in Italy may enhance the demand for U.S. canned fruit. Market promotion in the Far East and Mideast has benefited U.S. canned fruit sales there.

Good movement has resulted in smaller stocks of many canned fruit. Stocks of several canned items are the smallest in the last several years. Consequently, prices for some canned fruit have strengthened somewhat recently. If economic conditions and demand continue to improve, prices could be firm.

Frozen

The total supply of frozen noncitrus fruit and berries in cold storage as of February 1 was about 11 percent above the year-earlier volume with larger stocks reported for most items.

Stocks of strawberries, the leading frozen item, were 22 percent larger. Reduced imports were more than offset by the larger 1982 California pack. Total imports during 1982 were off 42 percent from 1981. Supplies from Mexico, which account for 86 percent of our imports, were down 45 percent. New crop sales from Mexico are just getting started, with limited volume. However, a freeze in Mexico reportedly has destroyed blossoms that would have produced a moderate quantity of strawberries. So border crossings of a significant volume are expected to be delayed until early March.

Frozen tart cherry stocks in February were also well above the preceding year's volume. Movement recently has improved and prices have strengthened. Significant stock increases were also indicated for apricots, boysenberries, and raspberries, while grape stocks were more than double a year ago. Consequently, prices are not likely to advance.

Dried

Supplies of dried fruit during the 1982/83 season are adequate to meet market demand. Prices are likely to remain relatively stable.

Despite the September rain in California, raisin production is currently estimated at 267,000 tons, slightly above 1981. So, total 1982/83 supplies of raisins are ample even with a smaller beginning stock. Total shipments so far this season (August-December) were slightly behind last season's pace as sharply reduced exports more than offset a moderate increase in domestic shipments. Lower exports primarily reflected significantly reduced shipments to Europe resulting from a European Community subsidy program to Greece that disrupts the markets in the Community. To bolster deteriorating overseas raisin markets, the Raisin Administrative Committee has established an export incentive program sponsored by the industry. The program, which covers exports from November 1, 1982 through December 31, 1983, has a gradually increasing four-tier pricing structure so that a packer could pay growers from $596 to $784 a ton for raisins sold overseas. These prices are about 50 to 70 percent of the current domestic cost. However, packers will receive replacement raisins at $100 a ton from the 1983 crop Reserve Pool. With good supplies and slack export shipments, the 1982 producer price of raisins averaged slightly below 1981.

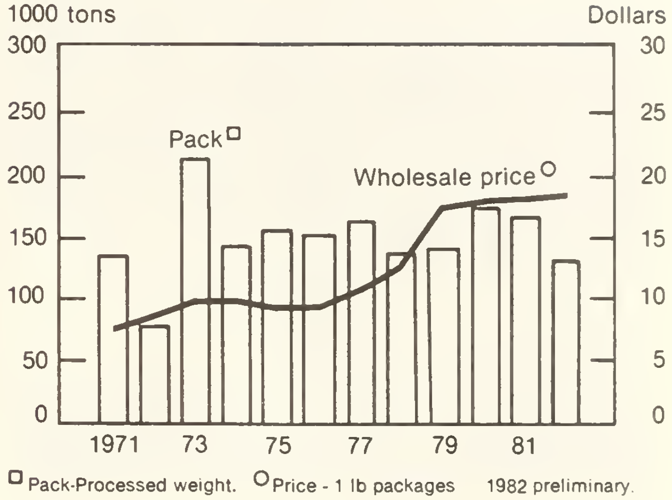
Table 10—Stocks of frozen fruit: End of January, 1980-83

Frozen fruit	1980	1981	1982	1983[1]
	Thousand pounds			
Apples	83,908	73,121	74,866	63,023
Apricots	8,970	6,549	6,245	7,458
Blackberries	7,052	21,981	19,248	12,975
Blueberries	33,989	25,816	22,103	27,285
Boysenberries	1,975	4,479	3,985	4,654
Cherries, tart (RSP)	46,243	70,548	49,493	58,360
Cherries, sweet	11,068	9,565	11,684	8,776
Grapes	8,832	4,809	4,598	8,453
Peaches	41,493	44,169	45,461	45,004
Raspberries, red	[2]13,747	[3]13,028	[3]13,717	[3]21,730
Strawberries	115,105	132,975	99,207	120,961
Other frozen fruits[4]	136,590	145,411	137,922	165,759
Total frozen fruits	508,972	552,451	488,529	544,438

[1] Preliminary. [2] Red and black raspberries. [3] Red raspberries only. [4] Includes black raspberries as of January 1980.

SOURCE: Cold Storage, CRB, SRS.

U.S. Dried Prunes



The output of prunes was 125,000 tons (dried basis), down 21 percent from 1981. With a 15-percent larger beginning stock, total supplies of dried prunes are likely to be adequate for market demand. Total prune shipments for the first 6 months of this season were moderately smaller than a year ago. Shipments to domestic markets decreased 5 percent and exports registered an 11-percent decline. Exports to Europe showed a 15-percent decrease with smaller shipments recorded for most principal importing countries, particularly France, Germany, and Italy. A record dried prune crop in France probably hurt U.S. exports to Europe. With lower shipments to Europe, Japan became a leading importer. So far this season, Japanese purchases amounted to 5,509 tons, accounting for 19 percent of total prune export. Even with smaller shipments, the supply of dried prunes at the end of January was still well below the preceding year. The wholesale price of dried prunes was moderately higher in 1982. With smaller remaining supplies, prices are expected to remain firm.

California's 1982 fig production is placed at 35,300 tons, 6 percent below the preceding year's crop. Most of the crop was dried (34,200 tons of fresh equivalent). Fresh use totaled 1,100 tons. Despite a smaller crop, the grower price for the processed portion of the 1982 crop averaged $266 a ton, $50 less than in 1981.

TREE NUTS

In 1982, production of the six major domestic tree nuts was estimated at 668,500 tons, down 13 percent from a year earlier. The outturn of almonds, pecans, and macadamia nuts decreased from 1981, while filberts and pistachios increased sharply. Production of walnuts remained unchanged. Because of higher prices, the 1982 value of utilized production for almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, pecans, and pistachios totaled $556.8 million, compared with $784.9 last year.

Almonds

The 1982 California almond crop, at 345 million pounds (shelled basis), was substantially down from the previous year's record outturn. The carryin was hefty, compensating for the drop in production and the 2-percent reserve. The 1982/83 almond supply, therefore, likely will be adequate.

Due to the lower outturn, the 1982 season-average price was estimated at 93 cents a pound, compared with 77 cents a year earlier. The value of utilized production, at $320.9 million, was just slightly above 1981.

Domestic shipments from July 1, 1982 to February 1, 1983, totaled 78.1 million pounds, a 9-percent increase from a year earlier. However, exports through February 1 were estimated at 113 million pounds, 11 percent less than a year earlier. The export situation could brighten if the value of the dollar continues to decline overseas and the economy improves as expected.

Pecans

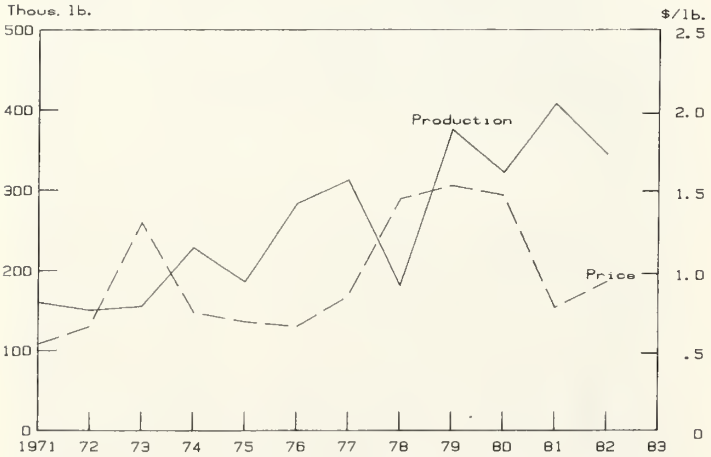
Pecan production is placed at 199.3 million pounds (in-shell), 41 percent less than in 1981. Improved varieties, which continue to account for a larger percentage of the crop, composed 72 percent of total production, compared with 51 percent a year earlier.

Improved varieties bring higher prices than native pecans. The 1982 season-average grower price for improved varieties was 80.4 cents per pound, up sharply from 1981 and well above the 51.9 cents received for native pecans. The season-average grower price for all pecans was 72.5 cents, compared with 54.5 cents in 1981. This year's higher prices were attributable to the sharply lower crop.

Cold storage holdings on February 1 were estimated at 97.8 million pounds (in-shell), sharply lower than in 1982. Shelled holdings, on the other hand, were nearly double year-earlier holdings. The larger stocks are boosted by carryins from the previous season.

World production of pecans was 37 percent smaller than the 1981 bumper crop, primarily because of reduced U.S. output. Mexico, another large producer, experienced a decline for the third consecutive year. Australia and South Africa, small producers, expected larger outturns in 1982.

U.S. Almond Production and Prices Received by Growers



Shell basis.

Walnuts

Production of California walnuts, at 225,000 tons (in-shell), remained unchanged from the previous year's record. The preliminary estimate for the 1982 bearing acreage is 172,250. The rise in bearing acreage has been one of the major factors behind the constant upturn in production.

The United States remains the world's largest producer of walnuts, but U.S. export prospects for 1982/83 are not bright. French output is just a small fraction of the U.S. crop, but the French are stiff competitors for the EC market. The French crop was three times the size of the previous year. Spain and Italy, other EC suppliers, experienced declining production; however, India and Turkey showed substantial gains.

Movement of shelled walnuts during August-January was moderately below year-earlier levels. Domestic shipments were down moderately, but exports were decidedly lackluster. Higher prices, a weak economy, and stiff competition explain the decline.

Other Tree Nuts

The 1982 filbert crop was a record 18,500 tons (in-shell), up 26 percent from 1981. Washington and Oregon are the sole domestic suppliers, with Oregon accounting for the greatest share. The total carryover on April 30, 1982, was 1,197 tons, compared with 1,405 the previous year. The 1982 season-average price, at $674 a ton, was substantially less than in 1981, as the larger crop and sharply higher imports put downward pressure on grower prices.

The California pistachio crop totaled 43.5 million pounds (in-shell), three times greater than the 1981 crop. Excellent yields were the primary cause of the production hike, although bearing acreage also increased. The season-average price was $1.50 per pound, compared with $1.36 a year earlier. The higher prices reflected a smaller world supply and reduced imports.

World production of pistachios was down sharply in 1982, 59,900 million metric tons compared with 84,100 in 1981. U.S. exports should do well through the remainder of this marketing year, due to the overall decline. Iran and Turkey, the world's leading producers, both experienced substantially smaller production.

Production of macadamia nuts fell moderately in 1982. The 1982 Hawaiian crop was estimated at 32 million pounds (in-shell), compared with 33.4 million in 1981. The season-average price, however, dropped substantially in 1982; macadamias sold at 70 cents a pound versus 79.3 the year before. Ample stocks of other nuts and world output of macadamias that was almost unchanged from 1981 likely account for the price decrease.

The United States remains the world's leading producer of macadamia nuts. Australia and Costa Rica rank next, although they do not produce nearly as much as the United States. Both countries had sharply larger crops in 1982.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT AND NUT PRODUCTION AND VALUE

Data for 1982 on utilized production and value of fruit, berries, and tree nuts by States are presented in table 11.

Utilized production of fruit and tree nuts stood at 27 million tons, down moderately from 1981. Weather-related setbacks resulted in reduced volumes of citrus and peaches. These, together with tree nuts, account for most of the reduction in total outturn.

Utilized production of citrus fruit is estimated at 12 million tons, a sharp decline from 1981. Production of noncitrus fruits, at 14 million tons, offsets the decline in citrus somewhat. The quantity of tree nuts grown in 1982 fell substantially as well, completing a picture of generally reduced output. The most important crops in order of tonnage were: oranges, grapes, apples, grapefruit, and peaches.

Because of lower production and higher prices, the value of fruit and tree nuts increased moderately in 1982. The most important crops, in order of value, were: grapes, oranges, apples, peaches, and grapefruit.

California remained the leading producer of fruit and tree nuts, with 40.4 percent of all U.S. output. Florida ranked next, with 30.8 percent of all utilized production. Other leading States were: Washington, Texas, New York, and Michigan.

Utilized production of tree nuts, at 668,500 tons, dropped 13 percent from 1981. The value of production was down sharply, possibly as a result of ample carryovers and generally adequate supplies.

Table 11—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1982[1]

State	Noncitrus												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[2]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	% of U.S.
	1,000 short tons												
Maine	44.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.5	0.3
New Hampshire	28.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	.2
Vermont	25.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	.2
Massachusetts	50.0	—	—	—	65.0	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	115.8	.8
Rhode Island	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	(7)
Connecticut	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	1.6	—	—	—	30.3	.2
New York	565.0	—	3.2	10.5	—	157.0	6.0	19.0	—	6.2	—	766.9	5.4
New Jersey	62.5	—	—	—	14.8	—	40.0	—	—	2.4	—	119.7	.8
Pennsylvania	290.0	—	.5	2.8	—	47.0	45.0	4.5	—	3.8	—	393.6	2.8
Ohio	82.5	—	—	—	—	9.0	.2	—	—	6.2	—	97.9	.7
Indiana	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	37.5	.3
Illinois	44.0	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	44.0	.3
Michigan	475.0	—	27.5	97.5	—	58.5	25.0	11.0	11.0	10.8	—	716.3	5.1
Wisconsin	29.0	—	—	4.5	65.0	—	—	—	—	3.1	—	101.6	.7
Minnesota	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	.1
Iowa	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	(7)
Missouri	22.5	—	—	—	—	2.3	2.2	—	—	—	—	27.0	.2
Kansas	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	.8	—	—	—	—	6.0	(7)
Delaware	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	.9	—	—	—	—	7.7	.1
Maryland	40.0	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—	—	—	—	48.5	.3
Virginia	215.0	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	—	—	—	—	228.5	1.6
West Virginia	130.0	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	—	—	—	—	137.0	1.0
North Carolina	67.5	—	—	—	—	4.5	1.0	—	—	2.8	—	75.8	.5
South Carolina	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	103.0	.7
Georgia	7.0	—	—	—	—	2.6	55.0	—	—	—	—	64.6	.5
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	2.4	—	—	—	48.8	—	51.2	.4
Kentucky	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	5.7	(7)
Tennessee	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	.7	—	—	—	—	2.8	(7)
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	—	—	—	—	7.5	.1
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	1.8	(7)
Arkansas	4.0	—	—	—	—	10.5	15.0	—	—	1.0	—	30.5	.2
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	—	2.0	—	4.5	(7)
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	4.5	(7)
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	—	—	—	—	7.0	.1
Montana	—	—	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	(7)
Idaho	67.5	—	2.1	—	—	—	3.2	—	7.0	—	—	79.8	.5
Colorado	20.0	—	—	.2	—	—	5.5	2.7	—	—	—	28.4	.2
New Mexico	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	.1
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	14.0	.1
Utah	27.0	0.2	2.1	4.5	—	—	1.7	2.6	—	—	—	38.1	.3
Washington	1,375.0	2.6	50.8	—	4.5	168.9	12.5	265.8	11.5	9.3	—	1,900.9	13.4
Oregon	77.5	—	35.0	2.5	3.2	—	6.5	177.0	23.0	29.0	—	353.7	2.5
California	235.0	110.0	11.4	—	—	5,178.0	679.0	320.5	518.5	313.6	397.2	7,763.2	54.8
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	633.6	633.6	4.5
United States	4,099.0	112.8	135.7	122.5	152.5	5,654.7	1,054.5	804.7	571.0	439.0	1,030.8	14,177.2	100.0

Continued—

Table 11—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Utilized production, by States, 1982—Continued

State	Citrus fruits[3]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total all fruits and nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other[4]	Total Quantity	Total % of U.S.	Quantity	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other[5]	Total Quantity	Total % of U.S.	Quantity	% of U.S.
	1,000 short tons						*1,000 short tons*		*1,000 short tons*				*1,000 short tons*	
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.5	0.2	—	—	—	—	44.5	0.2
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.0	.1	—	—	—	—	28.0	.1
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	.1	—	—	—	—	25.0	.1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	115.8	.5	—	—	—	—	115.8	.4
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	(7)	—	—	—	—	3.0	(7)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.3	.1	—	—	—	—	30.3	.1
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	766.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	766.9	2.8
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	119.7	.5	—	—	—	—	119.7	.4
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	393.6	1.5	—	—	—	—	393.6	1.5
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	97.9	.4	—	—	—	—	97.9	.4
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.5	.1	—	—	—	—	37.5	.1
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.0	.2	—	—	—	—	44.0	.2
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	716.3	2.7	—	—	—	—	716.3	2.7
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	101.6	.4	—	—	—	—	101.6	.4
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.5	(7)	—	—	—	—	11.5	(7)
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	(7)	—	—	—	—	5.2	(7)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.0	.1	—	—	—	—	27.0	.1
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	(7)	—	—	—	—	6.0	(7)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	(7)	—	—	—	—	7.7	(7)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.5	.2	—	—	—	—	48.5	.2
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	228.5	.9	—	—	—	—	228.5	.9
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	137.0	.5	—	—	—	—	137.0	.5
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.8	.3	1.2	—	1.2	0.2	77.0	.3
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	103.0	.4	1.0	—	1.0	.2	104.0	.4
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.6	.3	52.5	—	52.5	7.9	117.1	.4
Florida	5,661.0	2,044.0	—	545.0	8,250.0	68.1	8,301.2	31.6	2.3	—	2.3	.3	8,303.5	30.8
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	(7)	—	—	—	—	5.7	(7)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	(7)	—	—	—	—	2.8	(7)
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	(7)	13.0	—	13.0	1.9	20.5	.1
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	(7)	2.5	—	2.5	.4	4.3	(7)
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	.1	.2	—	.2	(7)	30.7	.1
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	(7)	6.0	—	6.0	.9	10.5	(7)
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	(7)	2.0	—	2.0	.3	6.5	(7)
Texas	252.0	556.0	—	—	808.0	6.7	815.0	3.1	10.0	—	10.0	1.5	825.0	3.1
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.1	(7)	—	—	—	—	3.1	(7)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.8	.3	—	—	—	—	79.8	.3
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.4	.1	—	—	—	—	28.4	.1
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	(7)	9.0	—	9.0	1.4	17.0	.1
Arizona	114.0	77.0	239.0	28.0	458.0	3.8	472.0	1.8	—	—	—	—	472.0	1.8
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.1	.2	—	—	—	—	38.1	.1
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,900.9	7.2	—	0.3	0.3	(7)	1,901.2	7.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	353.7	1.4	—	18.2	18.2	2.7	371.9	1.4
California	1,613.0	216.0	703.0	65.0	2,597.0	21.4	10,360.2	39.4	—	534.3	534.3	79.9	10,894.5	40.4
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	633.6	2.4	—	16.0	16.0	2.4	649.6	2.4
United States	7,640.0	2,893.0	942.0	638.0	12,113.0	100.0	26,290.2	100.0	99.7	568.8	668.5	100.0	26,958.7	100.0

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[1] Preliminary. [2] Bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. [3] 1981/82 crop. [4] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. [5] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. [6] No significant commercial production due to frost. [7] Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Vegetable and Citrus Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 12—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1982[1]

State	Noncitrus												
	Apples	Apricots	Cherries		Cranberries	Grapes	Peaches	Pears	Prunes and plums	Strawberries	Other[2]	Total	
			Sweet	Tart								Quantity	% of U.S.
	1,000 dollars												
Maine	15,973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,973	0.4
New Hampshire	9,352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,352	.3
Vermont	8,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,470	.2
Massachusetts	17,645	—	—	—	53,950	—	675	—	—	—	—	72,270	2.0
Rhode Island	1,052	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,052	(8)
Connecticut	9,700	—	—	—	—	—	1,035	775	—	—	—	11,510	.3
New York	98,500	—	1,946	3,112	—	36,623	3,251	3,828	—	6,638	—	153,898	4.2
New Jersey	16,240	—	—	—	12,272	—	22,084	—	—	2,563	—	53,159	1.4
Pennsylvania	51,280	—	796	1,137	—	10,585	19,252	1,420	—	5,852	—	90,322	2.5
Ohio	25,112	—	—	—	—	1,823	96	—	—	6,500	—	33,531	.9
Indiana	10,935	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	10,935	.3
Illinois	11,704	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	11,704	.3
Michigan	74,700	—	10,880	26,805	—	15,148	10,459	2,418	2,866	11,476	—	154,752	4.2
Wisconsin	8,194	—	—	1,171	53,690	—	—	—	—	3,233	—	66,288	1.8
Minnesota	4,823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,823	.1
Iowa	1,673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,673	(8)
Missouri	6,285	—	—	—	—	724	1,305	—	—	—	—	8,314	.2
Kansas	1,448	—	—	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	1,798	.1
Delaware	1,569	—	—	—	—	—	366	—	—	—	—	1,935	.1
Maryland	8,733	—	—	—	—	—	3,845	—	—	—	—	12,578	.3
Virginia	44,550	—	—	—	—	—	4,909	—	—	—	—	49,459	1.3
West Virginia	27,780	—	—	—	—	—	3,256	—	—	—	—	31,036	.8
North Carolina	11,137	—	—	—	—	1,444	382	—	—	2,475	—	15,438	.4
South Carolina	653	—	—	—	—	693	46,318	—	—	—	—	47,664	1.3
Georgia	1,455	—	—	—	—	1,231	22,460	—	—	—	—	25,146	.7
Florida	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,358	—	52,358	1.4
Kentucky	1,759	—	—	—	—	—	(6)	—	—	—	—	1,759	.1
Tennessee	777	—	—	—	—	—	375	—	—	—	—	1,152	(8)
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,570	—	—	—	—	3,570	.1
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	921	—	—	—	—	921	(8)
Arkansas	1,207	—	—	—	—	2,504	5,165	—	—	840	—	9,716	.3
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,600	—	—	2,067	—	3,667	.1
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,376	—	—	—	—	2,376	.1
Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,200	—	—	—	—	4,200	.1
Montana	—	—	1,934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,934	.1
Idaho	23,840	—	1,311	—	—	—	1,508	—	3,220	—	—	29,879	.8
Colorado	4,283	—	—	75	—	—	2,893	655	—	—	—	7,906	.2
New Mexico	1,873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,873	.1
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	13,832	—	—	—	—	—	13,832	.4
Utah	10,109	67	1,762	1,536	—	—	879	668	—	—	—	15,021	.4
Washington	297,400	1,407	37,888	—	3,753	31,299	5,573	60,280	3,454	8,072	—	449,126	12.2
Oregon	15,625	—	21,586	809	2,711	—	3,772	35,059	4,241	25,435	—	109,238	3.0
California	43,645	34,715	15,355	—	—	1,196,003	130,681	46,730	[7]73,369	294,419	139,164	1,974,081	53.6
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106,815	106,815	2.9
United States	869,481	36,189	93,458	34,645	126,376	1,311,909	303,556	151,833	87,150	421,928	245,979	3,682,504	100.0

Continued —

Table 12—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Value of production, by States, 1982—Continued

State	Citrus fruits[3]						Total all fruits		Tree nuts				Total all fruits and nuts	
	Oranges	Grape-fruit	Lemons	Other[4]	Total		Quantity	% of U.S.	Pecans	Other[5]	Total		Quantity	% of U.S.
					Quantity	% of U.S.					Quantity	% of U.S.		
	1,000 dollars						*1,000 dollars*		*1,000 dollars*				*1,000 dollars*	
Maine			—			—	—	—		—		—	15,973	0.3
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,352	.2	—	—	—	—	9,352	.2
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,470	.2	—	—	—	—	8,470	.1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	72,270	1.3	—	—	—	—	72,270	1.2
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,052	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,052	(8)
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,510	.2	—	—	—	—	11,510	.2
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	153,898	2.9	—	—	—	—	153,898	2.6
New Jersey	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,159	1.0	—	—	—	—	53,159	.9
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	90,322	1.7	—	—	—	—	90,322	1.5
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,531	.6	—	—	—	—	33,531	.6
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,935	.2	—	—	—	—	10,935	.2
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,704	.2	—	—	—	—	11,704	.2
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	154,752	2.9	—	—	—	—	154,752	2.6
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,288	1.2	—	—	—	—	66,288	1.1
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,823	.1	—	—	—	—	4,823	.1
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,673	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,673	(8)
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,314	.2	—	—	—	—	8,314	.1
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,798	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,798	(8)
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,935	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,935	(8)
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,578	.2	—	—	—	—	12,578	.2
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,459	.9	—	—	—	—	49,459	.8
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,036	.6	—	—	—	—	31,036	.5
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,438	.3	1,490	—	1,490	0.3	16,928	.3
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,664	.9	1,568	—	1,568	.3	49,232	.8
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,146	.5	69,930	—	69,930	12.4	95,076	1.6
Florida	822,209	181,578	—	85,954	1,089,741	63.6	1,142,099	21.2	2,592	—	2,592	.4	1,144,691	19.2
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,759	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,759	(8)
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,152	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,152	(8)
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,570	.1	17,410	—	17,410	3.1	20,980	.4
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—	921	(8)	3,735	—	3,735	.6	4,656	.1
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,716	.2	643	—	643	.1	10,359	.2
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,667	.1	6,645	—	6,645	1.2	10,312	.2
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,376	(8)	2,195	—	2,195	.4	4,571	.1
Texas	28,228	38,173	—	—	66,401	3.9	70,601	1.3	21,100	—	21,100	3.7	91,701	1.5
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,934	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,934	(8)
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,879	.6	—	—	—	—	29,879	.5
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,906	.1	—	—	—	—	7,906	.1
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,873	(8)	17,100	—	17,100	3.0	18,973	.3
Arizona	17,952	6,002	32,135	5,058	61,147	3.6	74,979	1.4	—	—	—	—	74,979	1.3
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,021	.3	—	—	—	—	15,021	.3
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	449,126	8.3	—	12,277	12,277	2.2	461,403	7.7
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,238	2.0	—	201	201	(8)	109,439	1.8
California	359,048	23,406	99,245	13,724	495,423	28.9	2,469,504	45.8	—	386,245	386,245	68.3	2,855,749	50.0
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	106,815	2.0	—	22,400	22,400	4.0	129,215	2.2
United States	1,227,437	249,159	131,380	104,736	1,712,712	100.0	5,395,216	100.0	144,408	421,123	565,531	100.0	5,960,747	100.0

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[1] Preliminary. [2] Bananas, dates, figs, kiwifruit, nectarines, olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. [3] 1981/82 crop. [4] Tangerines, limes, tangelos, and Temples. [5] Almonds, filberts, Macadamia nuts, walnuts, and pistachios. [6] No significant commercial production due to frost. [7] Excludes prunes. [8] Less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Vegetable and Citrus Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 13—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, crops of 1980-82

1,000 short tons

Commodity and crop year	Production			Utilization[1]								
				Processed (fresh equivalent)								
	Total	Utilized[2]	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for: Wine	Crushed for: Juice	Crushed for: Oil	Dried	Other[3]	Total processed[2]
Apricots:												
1980	129.0	129.0	13.1	80.5	7.9	—	—	—	—	27.1	—	115.9
1981	89.4	89.4	12.2	43.5	8.5	—	—	—	—	25.0	—	77.2
1982	112.9	112.8	9.6	58.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	33.0	—	103.2
Bananas:												
1980	2.3	2.3	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	2.8	2.8	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cherries, sweet:												
1980	171.7	166.3	84.5	14.4	—	59.5	—	—	—	—	7.9	81.8
1981	153.0	146.0	70.2	10.3	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	10.5	75.8
1982	158.2	135.7	66.7	11.0	—	47.5	—	—	—	—	10.5	69.0
Cherries, tart:												
1980	109.1	108.1	3.2	35.6	67.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.7	105.0
1981	66.6	66.4	2.0	19.6	43.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	64.4
1982	155.5	122.5	3.7	35.7	80.4	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	118.8
Dates:												
1980	22.4	22.4	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981	22.2	22.2	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	22.7	22.7	22.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Figs:												
1980	45.5	45.5	4/2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.4	—	43.4
1981	37.6	37.6	4/1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.0	—	36.0
1982	35.3	35.3	4/1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.2	—	34.2
Grapes:												
1980	5,595.1	5,594.8	569.0	63.0	—	—	2,996.3	344.7	—	1,620.0	1.8	5,025.8
1981	4,457.6	4,457.0	526.3	42.0	—	—	2,521.5	333.8	—	1,032.0	1.5	3,930.7
1982	6,434.9	5,654.7	681.8	35.0	—	—	3,189.0	347.3	—	1,401.0	.7	4,972.9
Kiwifruit:												
1980	5.3	4.2	4.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981	6.9	5.5	5.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	15.5	11.7	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nectarines:												
1980	191.0	191.0	190.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5
1981	182.0	182.0	181.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5
1982	173.0	173.0	171.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3
Olives:												
1980	109.0	109.0	.3	76.3	—	—	—	—	3.5	—	28.4	108.7
1981	44.9	44.9	.3	37.9	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	4.7	44.6
1982	146.0	146.0	.5	98.0	—	—	—	—	5.3	—	42.2	145.5
Papayas:												
1980	24.5	24.5	22.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.8
1981	31.8	31.8	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7
1982	25.8	25.8	22.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7
Peaches:												
1980	1,539.8	1,482.6	667.6	749.2	38.6	—	—	—	—	17.0	10.3	815.0
1981	1,391.3	1,325.9	671.5	586.9	39.2	—	—	—	—	17.4	11.0	654.4
1982	1,146.3	1,054.5	492.0	492.0	35.3	—	—	—	—	22.5	12.8	562.5
Pears:												
1980	897.3	896.3	345.0	[5]543.2	—	—	—	—	—	8.1	—	551.3
1981	897.0	894.0	378.0	[5]508.8	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	—	516.0
1982	806.0	804.7	363.9	[5]433.6	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	—	440.8
Pineapples:												
1980	657.0	657.0	101.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	556.0
1981	636.0	636.0	117.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	519.0
1982	605.0	605.0	130.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475.0
California, plums:												
1980	160.0	160.0	157.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.6
1981	197.5	197.5	194.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2
1982	118.5	118.5	116.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.9
California, prunes:												
1980	584.6	584.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	584.6	—	584.6
1981	500.9	500.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500.9	—	500.9
1982	400.0	400.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400.0	—	400.0
Other prunes & plums[6]:												
1980	78.6	78.6	40.6	18.5	2.2	—	—	—	—	17.3	—	38.0
1981	76.1	73.6	33.1	16.9	1.5	—	—	—	—	22.1	—	40.5
1982	59.5	52.5	27.5	8.1	1.3	—	—	—	—	15.7	—	25.1
Strawberries:												
1980	350.9	350.9	241.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109.8
1981	369.9	369.9	267.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102.1
1982	439.0	439.0	292.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146.4

[1] For all items except bananas and California apricots, dates, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [2] Some totals do not add due to rounding. [3] Tart cherries, juice, wine, and brined; sweet cherries, frozen, juice, etc., and olives, chopped, minced, brined, and other cures. [4] Includes canned figs. [5] Mostly canned, includes small quantities dried; other uses not published by States to avoid disclosure of individual operations. [6] Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual and Vegetables, CRB, SRS.

Table 14—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season average prices per unit received by growers, 1981 and 1982

Commodity	Unit	1981			1982[1]		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
		Dollars					
NONCITRUS:[2]							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.154	[3]102.00	0.111	(4)	(4)	0.106
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	500.00	279.00	311.00	475.00	285.00	321.00
Avocados[5]	Ton	638.00	—	638.00	(4)	—	(4)
California[5]	Ton	680.00	—	680.00	(4)	—	(4)
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.257	—	.257	.286	—	.286
Cherries, sweet	Ton	939.00	447.00	683.00	961.00	426.00	689.00
Cherries, tart	Ton	.427	.445	.445	.276	.137	.141
Cranberries	Bbl.	—	—	41.50	—	—	(6)
Dates, California	Ton	655.00	—	655.00	641.00	—	641.00
Figs, California	Ton	557.00	316.00	326.00	461.00	266.00	272.00
Grapes	Ton	530.00	265.00	297.00	457.00	201.00	232.00
California	Ton	513.00	272.00	302.00	445.00	200.00	231.00
Kiwifruit, California	Ton	2,000.00	—	2,000.00	(4)	—	(4)
Nectarines, California	Ton	229.00	91.00	229.00	251.00	85.00	250.00
Olives, California	Ton	600.00	696.00	695.00	625.00	478.00	479.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.209	.031	.194	.256	.031	.223
Peaches	Lb.	.166	[3]200.00	.133	.206	[3]181.00	.144
Pears	Ton	249.00	[7]142.00	187.00	272.00	[7]121.00	189.00
Pineapples, Hawaii	Ton	390.00	85.00	141.000	410.00	85.00	155.00
Plums, California	Ton	314.00	16.20	309.00	628.00	76.00	619.00
Pomegranates, California	Ton	—	—	278.00	—	—	229.00
Prunes, California	Ton	—	654.00	654.00	—	(4)	(4)
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	183.00	134.00	156.00	386.00	127.00	262.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.471	.283	.419	.552	.338	.481
CITRUS:[8]							
Oranges	Box	6.83	4.90	5.30	9.52	5.97	6.90
Tangerines	Box	9.85	2.27	6.45	11.39	2.52	8.15
Grapefruit	Box	6.32	3.64	4.74	5.22	2.33	3.51
Lemons	Box	8.74	2.59	4.83	10.63	1.35	5.30
Limes	Box	17.50	2.24	11.10	23.15	2.52	12.44
Tangelos	Box	6.55	5.09	5.70	7.00	4.83	5.59
Temples	Box	8.45	4.91	6.00	8.50	5.23	6.09
TREE NUTS:							
Almonds, California	Lb.	—	—	0.770	—	—	0.930
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	786.00	—	—	674.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	—	—	.793	—	—	.700
Pistachios	Lb.	—	—	1.36	—	—	1.50
Pecans, all	Lb.	—	—	.545	—	—	.725
Improved	Lb.	—	—	.647	—	—	.804
Native and seedling	Lb.	—	—	.437	—	—	.519
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	1,014.00	—	—	(4)

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[1] Preliminary. [2] Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, equivalent first delivery point returns for California and prices as sold for other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. [3] Dollars per ton. [4] Data available July 5, 1983. [5] 1981, indicated 1981/82. [6] Data available August 16, 1983. [7] Excludes dried pears. [8] Equivalent packinghouse door 1981, indicated 1980/81.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Agricultural Prices and Vegetables, CRB, SRS.

Table 15—Fruit processing: Season average price per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, by type of use, principal States, 1980-82[1]

Fruit use, and States	1980	1981	1982
		Dollars	
Apricots:			
Canning:			
California	267.00	276.00	283.00
Freezing:			
California	215.00	295.00	295.00
Drying:			
California (fresh basis)	252.00	286.00	353.00
Cherries, tart:			
Processing, all:			
New York	380.00	900.00	290.00
Pennsylvania	492.00	900.00	300.00
Michigan	404.00	928.00	270.00
Wisconsin	370.00	898.00	248.00
Cherries, sweet			
Processing, all:			
New York	368.00	375.00	344.00
Michigan	291.00	361.00	360.00
Canning:			
Washington	499.00	645.00	703.00
Oregon	554.00	641.00	704.00
Michigan	340.00	380.00	356.00
Brining:			
Washington	318.00	418.00	361.00
Oregon	463.00	497.00	433.00
California	424.00	(2)	(2)
Michigan	260.00	352.00	358.00
Figs—California			
All processing	297.00	316.00	266.00
Grapes—California[3]			
All processing	204.00	272.00	200.00

Fruit, use and States	1980	1981	1982
		Dollars	
Grapes—			
California (Cont'd):			
Dried (fresh basis)	230.00	329.00	202.00
Wine	188.00	248.00	198.00
Peaches, clingstone:			
Canning:			
California	188.00	208.00	185.00
Peaches, freestone:			
Canning:			
Pennsylvania	158.00	(2)	232.00
California	153.00	155.00	165.00
Freezing:			
California	(2)	151.00	152.00
Drying:			
California (fresh basis)	115.00	112.00	120.00
Pears, Bartlett:			
Canning:			
Washington	175.00	131.00	139.00
California	210.00	205.00	165.00
Drying:			
California (fresh basis)	109.00	114.00	(4)
Prunes and plums:			
Canning:			
Michigan	175.00	108.00	132.00
Prunes:			
Drying (fresh basis)			
California	196.00	208.00	(4)

[1] Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. [2] Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. [3] All grape varieties used for processing and wine; raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis). [4] July 5, 1983.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, CRB, SRS.

Table 16—Fresh fruit: Consumer prices indexes, United States, by months 1981-83

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						(1967=100)						
Apples (pound):												
1981	220.8	217.1	227.9	231.1	235.4	239.9	251.9	282.1	262.9	237.0	248.7	261.2
1982	273.0	297.5	288.7	287.5	299.8	321.4	331.8	314.5	285.5	250.7	239.4	243.7
1983	244.2											
Bananas (pound):												
1981	237.8	256.9	264.1	266.8	266.3	260.5	240.6	245.2	250.7	254.9	249.4	254.9
1982	253.5	251.0	263.0	268.5	261.6	267.9	245.4	233.7	240.7	227.8	243.7	242.6
1983	241.3											
Oranges (dozen):												
1981	272.9	284.9	287.4	287.5	274.1	287.1	327.8	353.7	346.2	328.5	314.0	280.6
1982	283.1	313.1	316.3	330.8	362.1	406.8	438.2	473.2	516.3	520.8	399.6	313.0
1983	292.2											

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 17—Selected wholesale canned fruit and juice indexes, United States, by months 1981-83

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						(1967=100)						
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce (No. 303 can)												
1981	242.0	242.0	242.0	230.8	230.8	234.8	233.6	N.P.	236.2	247.4	248.7	255.1
1982	256.2	257.9	258.9	259.7	N.P.	252.4	253.0	254.2	253.5	252.3	252.4	253.2
1983	253.3											
Peaches (No. 2 1/2 can)												
1981	266.8	266.8	266.8	266.8	266.8	271.0	275.7	212.3	289.3	289.3	208.7	205.0
1982	288.4	N.P.	288.4	277.0	277.5	299.1	307.4	N.P.	289.5	286.7	277.0	N.P.
1983	N.P.											
Pears (No. 2 1/2 can)												
1981	212.3	212.3	212.3	212.3	212.3	214.7	214.7	212.3	211.1	209.9	208.7	205.0
1982	203.5	203.1	199.9	199.9	199.0	N.P.	205.7	209.6	199.7	206.1	N.P.	343.9
1983	N.P.											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple (32 oz. bottle)												
1981	317.8	317.8	317.8	319.4	320.4	320.4	323.2	323.2	326.1	340.3	339.1	352.1
1982	350.4	350.4	356.8	359.0	N.P.	364.9	356.5	364.9	364.9	355.8	358.5	363.5
1983	359.7											
Pineapple (No. 3 can)												
1981	459.7	459.7	459.7	440.0	459.7	450.7	467.4	474.2	472.4	472.4	472.3	493.3
1982	495.8	N.P.	486.4	N.P.	497.3	497.3	N.P.	485.8	485.1	501.1	487.3	506.9
1983	506.9											
Grapefruit (No. 3 can)												
1981	285.7	318.5	318.5	318.5	312.4	312.4	312.4	312.4	312.4	312.4	308.1	308.1
1982	308.1	310.2	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	301.6	320.4
1983	320.4											

N.P. = Not published.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 18—Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, current season with comparison

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
			Million gallons[1]		
Orange:					
1979/80	37.4	256.4	293.8	239.0	54.8
1980/81	57.3	249.6	306.9	240.5	66.4
1981/82	69.0	214.9	283.9	230.3	53.6
1982/83	53.4				
Grapefruit:					
1979/80	2.3	19.6	21.9	17.0	4.9
1980/81	4.9	21.1	26.0	17.5	8.4
1981/82	8.4	21.9	30.3	18.9	11.4
1982/83	11.4				
Tangerine:					
1979/80	.6	2.1	2.7	1.8	.9
1980/81	.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	.5
1981/82	.5	.9	1.4	1.0	.4
1982/83	.4				

[1] For 1981/82, reported in 42.0 degree brix, previously reported in 43.4 and 45.0 degree brix. The conversion factor ratio from 43.4 degree to 42.0 degree is 1.03970 and the ratio from 45.0 to 43.4 degree is 1.0442029. Grapefruit - 40 degree brix, Tangerines - 42 degree brix.

Compiled from Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 19—Selected fresh citrus prices, f.o.b., packed fresh, by months 1981-83

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						Dollars per box						
ORANGES:												
Florida:												
1981	8.20	12.70	11.90	12.00	12.20	13.00	—	—	—	—	11.00	12.20
1982	10.00	12.80	12.00	12.00	12.20	12.80	—	—	—	18.00	12.00	13.00
1983	10.20	10.20										
Texas:												
1981	9.63	11.10	10.20	10.30	—	—	—	—	—	13.50	9.80	10.30
1982	9.92	11.40	11.00	10.20	11.70	11.70	—	—	—	20.00	11.20	12.20
1983	9.20	8.97										
Arizona:												
1981	9.40	8.15	8.59	8.22	10.20	12.30	13.30	—	—	—	13.60	11.00
1982	11.70	11.90	11.60	11.60	13.40	15.40	11.70	—	—	—	11.70	15.00
1983	12.40	10.90										
California:												
1981	11.00	10.90	10.20	9.78	10.00	12.10	14.10	12.80	12.60	11.70	11.50	12.70
1982	13.50	13.80	13.50	14.30	17.20	17.40	18.30	18.80	26.20	27.50	22.10	12.70
1983	11.30	10.40										
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida:												
1981	9.09	9.93	10.00	10.70	11.00	11.60	—	—	—	9.74	8.59	8.60
1982	8.59	9.40	8.56	9.16	9.42	—	—	—	9.38	8.79	8.33	8.49
1983	8.74	8.75										
Texas:												
1981	8.16	10.20	10.10	11.10	—	—	—	—	—	14.10	9.30	8.70
1982	8.10	9.50	8.00	7.80	8.50	8.50	—	—	—	—	9.60	8.80
1983	6.80	7.00										
LEMONS:												
Arizona:												
1981	12.10	11.10	11.50	12.40	—	—	—	—	22.30	23.50	13.30	14.00
1982	13.60	12.30	12.70	14.10	—	—	—	—	25.60	21.20	16.60	16.60
1983	15.50	12.90										
California:												
1981	11.60	11.00	11.60	12.70	13.00	14.90	21.90	23.40	24.60	16.10	13.80	14.10
1982	12.90	11.90	13.70	17.00	19.60	19.40	21.50	23.00	23.00	20.50	16.90	15.20
1983	15.40	12.80										

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, CRB, SRS.

Table 20—Citrus fruit: U.S. exports of selected fresh items, by areas of destination, 1979/80 to 1982/83

Item and season[1]	Canada	Europe				Other	Total
		United Kingdom	Other EC[2]	Other	Total		
			1,000 metric tons				
Fresh fruit							
Orange							
1979/80	160	15	64	5	84	215	459
1980/81	158	5	23	3	31	229	418
1981/82	132	—	4	1	5	217	354
1981/82 thru Dec.	26	—	—	—	—	25	51
1982/83 thru Dec.	20	—	—	—	—	17	37
Grapefruit:							
1979/80	57	5	80	2	87	127	271
1980/81	51	3	77	2	82	162	295
1981/82	46	3	72	2	77	138	261
1981/82 thru Dec.	15	1	28	—	29	22	66
1982/83 thru Dec.	15	1	24	1	26	26	67
Lemons:							
1979/80	16	4	23	14	41	111	168
1980/81	15	3	29	6	38	126	179
1981/82	13	—	13	2	15	114	142
1981/82 thru Dec.	6	—	8	2	10	41	57
1982/83 thru Dec.	4	—	1	1	2	40	46

[1] Season beginning August 1 for lemons, September 1 for grapefruit and November 1 for oranges. [2] Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, West Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Ireland and Greece.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 21—Apples, commercial crop[1]: Total production and season average prices received by growers, 1980, 1981, and indicated 1982 production

State and area	Production[2]			Price per pound	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981
		Million pounds		*Cents*	
Eastern States:					
Maine	85.0	80.0	89.0	14.0	17.4
New Hampshire	58.0	45.0	56.0	11.3	19.0
Vermont	50.0	28.0	50.0	15.4	17.3
Massachusetts	100.0	83.0	100.0	14.6	19.9
Rhode Island	5.5	4.5	6.0	15.1	18.5
Connecticut	42.0	38.0	55.0	15.2	17.7
New York	1,100.0	800.0	1,130.0	9.4	12.8
New Jersey	110.0	95.0	125.0	9.6	13.0
Pennsylvania	570.0	400.0	580.0	7.5	9.5
Delaware	13.5	13.1	13.7	8.7	14.1
Maryland	90.0	70.0	80.0	9.7	13.8
Virginia	420.0	465.0	430.0	7.8	10.4
West Virginia	245.0	200.0	260.0	7.8	11.5
North Carolina	410.0	375.0	135.0	6.7	7.5
South Carolina	32.0	36.0	6.0	11.3	8.0
Georgia	36.0	45.0	15.0	12.3	9.3
Total	3,367.0	2,777.6	3,130.7		
Central States:					
Ohio	170.0	100.0	165.0	14.7	20.6
Indiana	71.0	68.0	76.0	12.2	13.8
Illinois	101.0	103.0	88.0	12.1	12.9
Michigan	900.0	660.0	950.0	6.2	9.1
Wisconsin	65.0	59.0	61.0	13.5	14.0
Minnesota	23.0	22.0	24.0	17.1	19.3
Iowa	8.4	11.0	11.5	13.8	15.6
Missouri	56.0	62.0	45.0	12.0	16.4
Kansas	11.0	14.0	12.5	10.3	10.3
Kentucky	19.0	21.0	12.0	14.3	13.0
Tennesee	8.0	11.0	4.5	16.4	12.9
Arkansas	10.0	23.0	10.0	9.0	9.6
Total	1,442.4	1,154.0	1,459.5		
Western States:					
Idaho	165.0	135.0	135.0	13.5	16.0
Colorado	70.0	75.0	40.0	8.0	10.0
New Mexico	12.0	17.0	16.0	12.4	12.6
Utah	52.0	54.0	54.0	10.9	10.7
Washington	3,005.0	2,760.0	2,750.0	8.2	10.9
Oregon	195.0	155.0	155.0	7.6	11.4
California	520.0	626.0	470.0	7.0	7.1
Total	4,019.0	3,822.0	3,620.0		
United States	8,828.4	7,753.6	8,210.2	8.7	11.1

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[1] In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. [2] Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold. In the United States this was 18.0 million pounds in 1980, 47.7 in 1981, and 12.2 in 1982.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, SRS.

Table 22—Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, current season, with comparisons

Item and season[1]	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Jan. 1	Jan. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
				1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2 1/2's			
Total—10 items:							
1980/81	13,608	60,767	74,375	[4]29,833	[4]44,543	53,589	20,787
1981/82	20,787	48,068	68,855	[4]24,557	[4]44,297	47,367	21,128
1982/83	21,128	40,579	61,707	[4]26,294	[4]35,424		
Apricots[2]:							
1980/81	716	2,994	3,710	[3]1,584	[3]2,126	2,641	1,069
1981/82	1,069	1,208	2,277	[3]229	[3]1,048	2,018	259
1982/83	259	1,626	1,885	[3]998	[3]897		
Cherries, RSP:							
1980/81	84	545	629	399	230	552	77
1981/82	77	213	290	168	122	277	13
1982/83	13	471	484	308	176		
Cherries, sweet:							
1980/81	235	428	663	261	403	449	215
1981/82	215	316	531	262	268	423	108
1982/83	108	498	606	270	336		
Fruit cocktail[2]:							
1980/81	2,696	14,826	17,522	[3]6,623	[3]10,899	12,475	5,047
1981/82	5,047	11,383	16,430	[3]5,566	[3]10,864	11,188	5,242
1982/83	5,242	8,770	14,012	[3]5,787	[3]8,225		
Fruits for salad and mixed[2]:							
1980/81	1,105	3,215	4,320	[3]1,826	[3]2,494	2,669	1,650
1981/82	1,650	2,545	4,195	[3]1,829	[3]2,366	2,816	1,379
1982/83	1,379	2,393	3,772	[3]1,570	[3]2,202		
Peaches, clingstone[2]:							
1980/81	4,465	24,991	29,456	[3]12,249	[3]17,207	22,817	6,639
1981/82	6,639	20,658	27,297	[3]9,376	[3]17,921	19,432	7,865
1982/83	7,865	17,855	25,720	[3]10,701	[3]15,019		
Peaches, U.S. freestone:							
1980/81	410	1,774	2,184	[3]865	[3]1,319	1,454	730
1981/82	730	1,105	1,835	[3]818	[3]1,017	1,042	433
1982/83	433	798	1,231	[3]574	[3]658		
Pears:							
1980/81	3,746	10,928	14,674	[3]5,609	[3]9,065	9,823	4,852
1981/82	4,852	9,700	14,552	[3]4,795	[3]9,757	9,350	5,202
1982/83	5,202	7,789	12,991	[3]5,589	[3]7,402		
Purple plums, U.S.:							
1980/81	151	1,066	1,217	417	800	709	508
1981/82	508	940	1,448	514	934	821	627
1982/83	627	379	1,006	497	509		

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[1] Season beginning July 1 for RSP cherries and June 1 for all other items. [2] California only. [3] Stocks and shipments are Dec. 1 figures. [4] Dec. 1 and Jan. 1 figures—due to change in reporting schedule.

SOURCES: National Food Processors Association and California League of Food Processors.

Table 23—Fresh and processed fruits: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower and packer returns, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1982 and 1981

Commodity and season	Retail price[1]	Marketing margin		Grower and packer return[2 3] (f.o.b. shipping point price)	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail price	Absolute	Percentage of retail price
	Cents			*Cents*	
FRESH					
Apples, Eastern Delicious: (pound)					
December 1982	36.3	21.0	58	15.3	42
November 1982	38.0	22.4	59	15.8	41
December 1981	38.0	8.2	21	29.8	78
Apples, Red Delicious: Washington: (pound)					
December 1982	55.0	28.0	51	27.0	49
November 1982	65.0	38.8	60	26.2	40
December 1981	64.0	30.0	47	34.0	53
Grapefruit: (pound)					
December 1982	26.0	17.0	65	9.0	35
November 1982	27.0	18.0	67	9.0	33
December 1981	21.6	12.8	59	8.8	41
Lemons, Western: (pound)					
December 1982	60.6	37.6	62	22.6	38
November 1982	83.2	58.8	71	24.4	29
December 1981	73.2	53.7	73	19.5	27
Oranges, Florida: (pound)					
December 1982	23.2	11.0	47	12.2	53
November 1982	26.4	12.9	49	13.5	51
December 1981	24.2	13.7	57	10.5	43
Oranges, Valencia, California: (pound)					
December 1982	48.2	11.6	24	36.6	76
November 1982	65.2	25.0	38	40.2	62
December 1981	52.5	38.4	73	14.1	27
PROCESSED:					
Canned Fruit:					
Applesauce: (303 can)					
November 1982	49.0	40.8	83	8.2	17
August 1982	47.0	38.7	82	8.3	18
November 1981	47.0	39.1	83	7.9	17
Apricots: (2 1/2 can)					
November 1982	136.0	116.8	86	19.2	14
August 1982	134.0	115.0	86	19.0	14
November 1981	124.0	105.2	85	18.8	15
Peaches, Cling: (2 1/2 can)					
October 1982	92.0	78.1	85	13.9	15
July 1982	99.0	84.2	85	14.8	15
October 1981	84.0	68.3	81	15.7	19
Pears, Bartlett: (2 1/2 can)					
October 1982	109.0	95.4	88	13.6	12
July 1982	109.0	94.4	87	14.6	13
October 1981	104.0	88.6	85	15.4	15
Canned Juice:					
Grapefruit, Florida: (3 cyl can)					
November 1982	112.0	92.2	82	19.8	18
August 1982	112.0	93.8	84	18.2	16
November 1981	99.0	74.7	75	24.3	25
Oranges, Florida: (3 cyl can)					
November 1982	131.0	90.9	69	40.1	31
August 1982	131.0	89.6	68	41.4	32
November 1981	116.0	80.8	70	35.2	30
Frozen Juice:					
Orange, Conc., Florida (6 oz.)					
October 1982	59.0	47.4	80	11.6	20
July 1982	62.0	50.4	81	11.6	19
October 1981	58.0	47.9	83	10.1	17

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[1] Retail price Maryland State Dept. of Agriculture. [2] For quantity of product equivalent to retail unit sold to consumers; because of waste and spoilage during marketing, equivalent quantity exceeds retail unit. [3] Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious—New York State; Apples, Red Delicious—Washington State; Grapefruit—Florida; Lemons—California; Applesauce—Eastern States; Apricots—California; Peaches, Cling—California; and Pears, Bartlett—Western States.

Table 24—Fresh fruits: 1982 representative truck rates for selected fruits[1]

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						Dollars per package						
Apples (Tray packed carton)												
Yakima, Washington area to:												
Atlanta	2.79	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.82	—	—	—	2.89	2.92	2.51	2.79
Chicago	2.08	2.13	2.08	2.13	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.13	1.98	2.08
Dallas	2.50	2.39	2.42	2.44	2.42	2.42	—	2.44	2.44	2.58	2.62	2.42
Denver	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.44	1.50	1.44	1.53	1.46	1.58
Los Angeles	1.50	1.44	1.39	1.50	1.33	1.33	—	—	1.52	1.53	1.21	1.39
New York City	3.17	3.17	3.25	3.17	3.22	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.27	3.27	2.92
Hudson Valley New York area to:												
Atlanta	1.22	1.17	1.11	1.11	1.11	—	—	—	—	1.11	1.11	1.11
New York City	.47	.53	.56	.53	.53	—	—	—	—	.53	.53	.53
Martinsburg, W. Virginia area to:												
Atlanta	1.06	1.01	1.01	1.06	1.06	—	—	—	—	1.17	1.11	1.07
New York City	.85	.85	.85	.90	1.06	—	—	—	—	.85	.96	.99
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.47	.48	.48	.55	.55	.55	—	—	—	.55	.55	.55
Chicago	1.34	1.26	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.57	—	—	—	1.20	1.15	1.23
New York City	1.30	1.26	1.28	1.47	1.52	1.57	—	—	—	1.20	1.15	1.28
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
Fresno area to:												
Atlanta	1.42	1.56	1.74	1.63	—	—	—	1.84	1.77	1.70	1.63	1.49
Chicago	1.25	1.28	1.35	1.28	—	—	—	1.60	1.39	1.39	1.32	1.25
Dallas	.94	.94	1.08	1.01	—	—	—	.87	1.15	1.01	.94	.97
New York City	1.63	1.77	1.94	1.77	—	—	—	2.22	2.05	1.88	1.84	1.74
Lemons (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.95	1.95	2.20	2.00	2.15	3.00	2.40	2.60	2.40	2.30	2.00	1.95
Chicago	1.65	1.75	2.15	1.95	2.10	2.45	2.15	2.20	2.15	1.95	1.80	1.70
Dallas	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.30	1.52	1.70	2.15	2.00	1.65	1.45	1.45	1.35
New York City	2.50	2.55	3.05	2.45	2.95	3.45	3.00	3.35	3.00	2.80	2.65	2.50
Oranges (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
Southern California area to:												
Atlanta	1.95	1.95	2.20	2.00	2.15	3.00	2.40	2.60	2.40	2.30	2.00	1.95
Chicago	1.65	1.75	2.15	1.95	2.10	2.45	2.15	2.20	2.15	1.95	1.80	1.70
Dallas	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.30	1.52	1.70	2.15	2.00	1.65	1.45	1.45	1.35
Denver	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.15
New York City	2.50	2.55	3.05	2.45	2.95	3.45	3.00	3.35	3.00	2.80	2.65	2.50
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Lakeland, Florida area to:												
Atlanta	.50	.50	.50	.58	.58	.58	—	—	—	—	.58	.58
Chicago	1.37	1.31	1.34	1.39	1.52	1.60	—	—	—	—	1.16	1.26
Dallas	1.43	1.31	1.31	1.36	1.52	1.60	—	—	—	—	1.26	1.31
New York City	1.37	1.31	1.35	1.47	1.52	1.60	—	—	—	—	1.16	1.29

[1] Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of each month.

Table 25—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits

Item	1982													1983
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	(1967=100)													
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	235.4	241.6	250.8	230.0	243.2	244.7	221.1	215.4	247.6	237.9	224.5	233.4	234.2	222.1
Citrus fruit	194.1	168.2	190.9	157.1	173.0	187.6	195.5	210.5	222.0	269.6	205.9	171.8	176.5	159.5
Other fruit	250.3	273.7	276.5	261.9	273.7	269.1	231.2	216.1	257.5	221.5	231.4	231.4	259.0	249.3
Dried fruit	409.7	414.7	410.0	410.0	410.0	407.2	407.2	407.2	407.2	406.9	412.5	412.5	411.3	410.2
Canned fruit and juice	283.7	282.2	286.5	285.1	284.3	284.1	287.1	285.1	283.8	281.2	281.6	279.9	283.4	284.6
Canned fruit	250.3	253.7	255.2	253.2	252.1	250.6	255.3	252.9	250.5	245.4	246.3	243.9	245.0	247.5
Canned fruit juice	336.3	323.7	336.0	334.9	335.3	337.1	337.3	335.9	336.4	337.7	337.4	336.8	343.9	342.8
Frozen fruit and juice	305.5	304.4	313.7	318.0	313.2	306.4	302.3	302.7	301.3	301.9	301.9	302.8	297.5	
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	309.1	276.7	291.2	297.8	306.7	318.8	340.8	332.4	336.1	329.0	317.1	288.9	273.9	268.3
	(1977=100)													
Index of fruit prices received by growers[1]	177	142	149	145	148	161	165	206	186	294	195	181	148	135

[1] Index for fresh and processed.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and Agricultural Prices, SRS.

Table 26—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers

Commodity and unit	1982												1983	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	14.1	15.7	16.0	14.5	16.2	17.6	16.7	13.3	17.5	15.1	14.4	13.7	11.8	12.3
Pears for fresh use ($/ton)	250.00	302.00	328.00	300.00	335.00	—	—	243.00	197.00	232.00	298.00	330.00	298.00	315.00
Peaches for fresh use (cts./lb.)	—	—	—	—	26.9	17.6	19.7	20.9	21.1	—	—	—	—	—
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	67.5	64.1	56.8	57.3	50.1	47.9	52.6	66.0	50.6	64.3	126.0	—	80.8	88.0
Oranges: ($/box)[1]														
Fresh use	6.60	7.34	7.05	7.53	9.92	10.76	12.11	12.62	20.02	13.57	10.27	6.72	4.70	4.05
Processing	4.38	4.48	3.59	4.09	5.20	5.33	.16	.16	.16	.80	3.03	4.16	4.72	4.41
All	4.65	4.96	4.70	5.11	6.13	6.89	9.47	8.54	17.47	9.24	7.43	4.68	4.71	4.31
Grapefruit: ($/box)[1]														
Fresh use	3.46	4.21	3.42	3.83	4.03	3.97	5.99	4.35	4.56	4.07	3.53	3.56	3.36	3.12
Processing	1.27	1.31	1.18	.74	.08	−.48	−1.20	−1.32	−1.10	−.83	−.36	−.03	.18	.27
All	2.13	2.06	1.75	2.09	2.20	1.42	3.27	2.22	2.84	2.65	1.89	1.88	1.64	1.28
Lemons: ($/box)[1]														
Fresh use	3.29	2.13	3.78	7.10	9.74	9.54	11.64	12.50	12.66	10.14	6.35	4.77	4.82	2.21
Processing	−1.59	−1.86	−1.86	−1.86	−1.86	−1.86	−1.86	−3.14	−3.14	−3.14	−2.92	−2.92	−2.92	−2.92
All	.37	.72	.70	2.19	3.23	4.14	6.06	5.56	5.48	2.70	1.70	.41	.17	−.63
Tangerines: ($/box)[1]														
Fresh use	7.91	6.33	6.59	8.34	9.45	—	—	—	14.30	15.30	10.10	6.99	4.28	2.79
Processing	−.24	−1.36	−1.51	−1.62	−1.69	—	—	—	−.70	−1.20	−.77	−.12	−.03	−1.54
All	4.59	3.60	3.11	4.16	5.23	—	—	—	11.49	10.17	7.24	4.49	2.04	.37

[1] Equivalent on-tree returns.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS.

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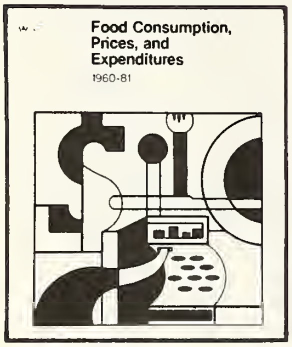
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